The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 106. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED....... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1859. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
NOTICE.—The Free List entirely suspended, the Public Press Excepted. Last Night but Four of
MR. F. ROBSON.
He will appear To-Night in his
Two Celebrated Characters of
BOOTS AT THE SWAN AND
PAWKINS THE PERSECUTED.
On This (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 6th, 1859.
A Snug Comedy,
THE COSEY COUPLE;
After which
PAWKINS THE PERSECUTED.
Pawkins (his original character) ... Mr. F. ROBSON.
BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
Jacob Earwig (the Deaf Boots) ... Mr. F. ROBSON.
To conclude with the Drama of
THE WARLOCK OF THE GLEN.
Andrew (the Fisherman) ... Mr. BRUCE NORTON.
Prices of admission.—Notice.—In consequence of the great expense attending the above Engagements, Mr. Webb will be compelled to advance the Prices of Admission to the following scale:—Lower Private Boxes, 1*l*. 5s. Upper ditto, 1*l*. Boxes, 3s.; Second Price, 1s. 6d.; Pit, 1s. 6d.; Second Price, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Second Price, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 6d. throughout the Evening.

ROTUNDA, DUBLIN—ONE WEEK LONGER.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
THIS DAY, at Two and Eight o'clock,
THE AZTEC LILLIPUTIANS,
Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, and nearly all the Crowned Heads of Europe. Will be seen with the Aztecs, Miss Flora, a full-grown Female of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE.
Three Feet Eight Inches in Height, from the Wilds of South Africa, in 1850. The Tribe to which she belongs subsist upon berries, plants, and insects. They have no language. They communicate with each other by signs and clucking. This is the only one ever seen in England. She has been taught to speak English and play the Piano.
Mr. CHARLES SINCLAIR, the great
VENTRILOQUIST!!!
Every Exhibition.
The Music with the Aztec Exhibition will consist of The Five Highland Bell Ringers in full costume.
Mr. SINCLAIR on the Ærial Flutina.
Pianoforte—Miss E. Butler; and Mr. J. Walter J. Morris on the Crystal Ophonic.
Admission to the Whole—Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 1s. Second Seats, 6d. See Bills.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends! come to the DISCUSSION in the Controversial Class, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, on This o'clock.
THE REV. JAMES ROGERS, A.M.,
WILL (GOD WILLING) PRESIDE.
Subject:—The Pastoral and the Pope.
"Who opposeth, and is lifted up above all that is called God, or that is worshipped, so that he sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself as if he were God."—2 Thess. ii. 4, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
(TUESDAY) Evening, SEPT. 6th, 1859, at half-past Seven
Did St. Peter, or any of the Apostles, ever ask temporal aid from a State that differed from them in religion, or attempt to dictate to Governments or parents on secular education?
Did not Christ, whose vicar the Pope pretends to be, declare, that "His kingdom was not of this world" (St. John, xviii. 36), and teach us, by His Apostles, to "be subject to every human creature (or 'ordinance'), for God's sake, whether it be to the king as excelling, or to governors as sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of the good?"—1 Pet. ii. 13, 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Can that Church be *infallible* which so long sanctioned *mixed* education, and now denounces it as the worst of heresy?
Is it not because "the *temporal* power" of the Pope is sinking elsewhere, that this attempt to attain temporal aid from a Protestant State is made in the interest of the Papacy?
Why is the Holy Father "strickened and afflicted," and "plunged in grief, save that *his own people* refuse him in Italy that which those Catholic Bishops claim for him from a Protestant Government?
Why are the words "Peter" and "rock" represented as *identical* in this Pastoral, when every scholar knows they differ in the original, as the word "stone" (*petra*) differs from the word "rock" (*petra*) in the English language?—See St. John, i. 42.
Is not the "spiritual" authority of the Pope shaken, when Roman Catholics continue to attend the Queen's Colleges and National Schools, the condemnation of the Pope notwithstanding; and more materially, while hundreds at this very time are forsaking his communion in this country?
Why did not St. Peter, if Prince of the Apostles, exercise rule, authority, and jurisdiction over the other Apostles?
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
Communication with KILLARNEY *via* ATHLONE, LIMERICK, and the RIVER SHANNON.
On and after the 1st JULY, Tickets will be issued from Dublin to Killarney by the 7 a.m., Train from Dublin, and from Killarney to Dublin by Cars, leaving Killarney at Six o'Clock, Morning.
FARES FROM DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY, OR VICE VERSA:—
First Class, 20s. Second Class, 15s.
RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR A MONTH:—
First Class, 30s. Second Class, 23s.
Tickets to Killarney are also issued at Cavan, Longford, Athlone and Galway. For Fares and other particulars see Handbills, to be obtained at any of the Stations.
Passengers to and from Killarney may break the journey at Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, Tarbert, or Tralee. Single Tickets to or from Killarney are available for the completion of the journey for Fourteen Days from the date of issue, and Return Tickets are available for one month.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 22nd June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9½ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.
7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.
FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.
8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "
FARES.
1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8
N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER,
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the GALWAY STATION, at Twelve o'Clock Noon; from Cavan, at a Quarter to Two o'Clock; and from Longford, at Half-past Two o'Clock Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, Evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:—

	F. C. s. d.	S. C. s. d.	T. C. s. d.
To Galway and Back; " Oranmore do.; " Athenry do.	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Woodlawn do.; " Ballinasloe do.	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athlone do.; " Moate do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Castletown do.; " Mullingar do.	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Cavan do.; " Crossdoney do.; " Ballywillan do.; " Float do.	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Longford do.; " Edgeworthstown; " Multyfarnham do.	10 0	8 0	5 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 50lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 24th August, 1859.

Sermons.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS will Preach (D.V.) in the METROPOLITAN (late Music) HALL, this Evening, at Eight o'clock. Open to all. No Collection.
6th September, 1859.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Appeal.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON.—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Sheckleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon. St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES.—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57, Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatory Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5*l*.; Mrs. Crofton, 3*l*; and 1*l*. annually; Cannock and White, 3*l*; John Lentaigne, Esq, 3*l*; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5*l*; Hon. Judge Hayes, 5*l*. Alexander Norman, Esq, 2*l* and 1*l* annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2*l*; W. Peebles, Esq, 2*l*; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2*l*; C. Gausell, Esq, 1*l*; John Connor, Esq, 1*l*; John Galloway, Esq. 1*l*; W. Henry, Esq, 1*l*; Miss Maxwell, 1*l*; Miss Brooke, 1*l*; Miss Ferguson, 1*l*; Rev. H. Murphy, 1*l*; Dr. Barker, 1*l*; Dr. Bolland, 1*l*; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1*l*; J. Flood, Esq, 1*l*; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1*l*; Mrs. Whately, 1*l*; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s; Miss Bayly, 10s; Mrs. Johnston, 5s; George Brooke, Esq, 5*l*.; H. H. Joy, Esq, Q.C., LL.D., 2*l*.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2*l*; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1*l*; Sir J. K, and Lady James, 1*l*; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1*l*.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2*l*.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5*l*.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1*l*.; Alderman Hudson, 1*l*. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5*l*.; George Tombe, Esq., 10*l*.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1*l*.; John Jameson, Esq., 2*l*. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2*l*.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2*l*.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2*l*.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2*l*.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3*l*.; Miss Hutchinson, 1*l*.; J. Blood, Esq., 1*l*.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1*l*.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1*l*.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1*l*.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1*l*.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1*l*.; Hon. Judge Crampton, 5*l*.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, Number 53, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Messrs. BENTLEY and SONS, House Agents, 110, Grafton-street; to Mr. H. MACLEAN, 6, Westmorland-street; or to Mr. P. PATMAN, House and Land Agent, &c., 23, South Frederick-street.

TO LET.—A Ship-Building Yard, commanding Water's edge. Address, "A Z., 61, Rathmines-road."

PATMAN'S HOUSE AND LAND AGENCY,
AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
23, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
UNFURNISHED TOWN HOUSES, SOUTH SIDE, TO BE LET.
FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, UPPER MERRION-STREET,
UPPER MOUNT-STREET, UPPER LEESON-STREET,
LOWER LEESON-STREET. UPPER BAGGOT-STREET,
WELLINGTON-ROAD, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
LOWER MOUNT-STREET, GT. BRUNSWICK-STREET, &c.
At Rents of from £40 to £150 a-year.
MOLESWORTH-STREET, DAWSON-STREET, AND DAME-STREET—Several Business Houses to be Let or Sold.
At RATHMINES, ROUNDTOWN, and DUNDRUM—Several Houses, with and without Land, at from £40 to £400 a-year. With many others, suited for all classes, both in Town and Country.
WANTED,
A Farm of 100 Irish Acres, with good House, within 30 miles of Dublin; also,
A Farm of from 50 to 80 Irish Acres, within 40 miles of Dublin; and
A Gentlemanly Residence, with 5 to 20 Acres, near Dublin.
All communications respecting the foregoing to be made to Philip R. Patman, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE, standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

Auctions.

TO CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
In the Public Sale Rooms,
No. 9, UPPER ORMOND QUAY,
At the Hour of One o'clock,
On Saturday next, the 10th instant.
For one or four Lots subject to the ground rent only (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the four excellent modern houses known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4, Sydenham-avenue, Dundrum, beautifully situate within four minute's walk of the Railway Station and Church, and commanding magnificent mountain scenery, besides being well sheltered from the east. Each house comprises two good Sitting-rooms, four excellent Bed-rooms, one or two Servant's-rooms, Water-closet and Bath-room, large Gardens front and rear with a plentiful supply of pure water.
For further particulars, apply to the Owner every day, each day from 12 till 5 o'clock; or, to
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF WOOD GOODS.
JOHN MARTIN & SON will offer by AUCTION, at their Stores, NORTH-WALL, on THURSDAY, the 8th of September next, their present large Stock of North American and Baltic Wood, of this and last year's import, together with the Cargo of Spruce Deals ex Mary Carson, from St. Andrew's, containing 20,470 Pieces of Deals, Planks, and Battens, to be sold unreservedly. Also, the following Cargoes, now discharging:—
Hibernia, from St John's, N.B., containing 24,895 pieces of Deals, &c., and 62 pieces of Birch.
British Tar, from do. containing 10,890 pieces of Deals, &c.
Hector from Quebec, 12,600 ditto.
Agnes Anderson, from do, assorted cargo.
Franzis Ks, from Stettin.
Loretto, from Richibucto, 10,433 pieces of Deals, &c.
And the following cargoes daily expected, if not previously disposed of by private sale:—
Columbus, from Quebec, assorted cargo.
Arabian, from Manudie, Spruce Deals.
Sunderland, from Pensacola, U.S., Pitch Pine.
Fortuna, from Memel.
Melea, from do.
Frederick Wilhelm, from do.
Minerva, from Sundswall.
Baltic, from Soderham.
JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Broker.
Dublin, 17th August, 1859.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.
DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department)—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Out side Cars, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
13, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH.
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices.......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

Medical.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE,
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street).
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

TO INVALIDS.
THE WATER CURE.
MOYVALLEY HOUSE is again open for Patients, conducted by the Proprietor, P. Jack, M.R.C.S.A. Beautiful Demesnes, Salubrious Air and pure Springs. The district peculiarly suited for the successful treatment of Chest and other diseases. No spot in England, Scotland, or Ireland more so, (not excepting Malvern, or, Bridge of Allan)
Mr. Jack may be consulted in Dublin every Tuesday, from 1 till 2 o'Clock, at Mr. David Gowan's, No. 6, Lower Sackville-street. For Prospectus apply to the Proprietor, Moyvalley House, Moyvalley, Enfield.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.
Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of Skin Diseases, Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, and those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.
Fee, Ten Shillings. A Guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding Ten Shillings, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.
Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

MR. GAY, DENTIST,
5, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,
(Late of Surgeon Corbett's.)
An artificial Set of Teeth from £3 10 0
Single Tooth from 0 3 6
Operations equally moderate.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.
Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

TURTLE! TURTLE! TURTLE!
JUDE'S ROYAL HOTEL, TAVERN, AND COFFEE ROOMS,
12 and 13 Grafton-street.
A fresh supply of Live Turtle arrived This Day, which can be supplied alive, or dressed in any quantity and forwarded to all parts of town or country. Dressed daily at the Hotel.

COUNTY MAYO.
ROYAL HOTEL, BALLINA.
Mr. JOHN PRESCOTT.
Having become Proprietor of this Old Established Hotel, respectfully intimates that he has fitted it up in a superior style, with entirely new Furniture, and is determined, by strict personal attention, in all its apartments, to render it a comfortable temporary Residence for Tourists, Travellers, Commercial Gentleman, and Families.
Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the Guests. Materials will be genuine, charges moderate, attendance punctual, and nothing left undone, calculated to make the Royal Hotel a desirable abode.
Appartments are appropriated specially to Commercial Gentleman. Ballina, 10th August, 1859.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.
Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.
Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

A CARD.
J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

Miscellaneous.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

NEW FILTER.—The great desideratum of the present day—Pure Water—is now happily accomplished by the recent invention of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. The plan hitherto adopted of allowing water to pass through layers of loose sand, gravel, and charcoal has been found in many instances to be wholly inoperative in rendering the water entirely free from impurities. This defect has been remedied by the simple substitution of a ball of Moulded Carbon or Charcoal. The peculiar property possessed by this substance of absorbing gases renders it greatly superior to any other yet known as a filtering medium. Innumerable experiments have been made upon rain, river and pond waters impregnated with noxious matters, and the result invariably has been that, when passed through the Moulded Carbon; they were rendered perfectly inodorous, bright, sparkling and wholesome.
GREGG AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Filters applicable for every purpose, from 3s. upwards.

GOODS HIRED OUT FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c., as follow:—
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Ware, French Moderateur and Acrometric Lamps, | Knives, Forks, Spoons, Chandeliers, Circular Lights, Mirror Lights,
Glass of every description charged moderate in large Hirage.
THOMAS WEST (late Porter),
CHINA HALL,
15, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.

JERSEY PEARS.
P. KIRBY begs to call the attention of his Customers and the Public to the above delicious fruit, which he has received, in addition to his varied and well-selected stock of Melons, Peaches, Nectarines, Grapes, &c., &c., which he receives from his gardens daily.
Bouquets, Fruits, and Flowers, packed and forwarded to all parts of the country.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND
KILLERTER GARDENS.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.
From our extensive knowledge of the Tea trade, we are enabled so to select our Teas as to have them free from any mixture of bad or impure leaves; consequently, our Teas will be found invariably the same—pure in quality, lasting in strength, with richness of flavour.
OUR TEA AT 3s. 8d. we offer as the Best Black to be had.
OUR TEA AT 3s. 4d. we offer as fine and strong.
THE GENUINE TEA COMPANY,
13, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE TEA DUTY.—Notwithstanding the reduction of duty on Tea from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 5d. per pound, Tea Drinkers have gained no advantage. For it is well known the Best Black Tea was retailed at 4s. 4d. when the duty was 2s. 2½d. per pound, and as the first cost has ever since been on the decline, those dealers who still obtain 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per pound must be realising an exorbitant profit—a profit which can be equally participated in by any unprincipled dealer who may adopt the subterfuge of reducing both quality and price to mislead those who are not judges of Tea.
My Best Black Tea (highest price), 3s. 8d.
Terms—Cash, without discount,
JAMES LYNCH,
Dealer exclusively in Tea,
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

JOHN O'BRIEN, 25, CAPEL-STREET,
(Late of G. BOILEAU & Co.'s,)
Begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of Messrs. BOILEAU & Co. having resigned business in Mary's Abbey, he has purchased
THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
25, CAPEL-STREET,
which have undergone considerable alterations, and that he has now Opened the with a Stock of First-class
DRUGS, OILS, COLOURS, SPICES,
AND PERFUMERY,
which he has purchased in the best Markets, and therefore hopes, by unremitting attention, and keeping none but First-class Goods, to merit their kind support.
Observe the Number—25, Opposite Mary's Abbey.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturers, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Also Spring Mattrasses.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

EXTENSIVE FACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE,
CARVING AND GILDING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, LEINSTER STREET.
I manufacture in these extensive premises, the most MODERN FURNITURE from the best Seasoned WOODS, by the best workmen, and Sell at a low profit, to ensure a quick Sale.
CHIMNEY, PIER, CHEVAL and TOILET GLASSES in great variety. Best PLATES at the lowest price in the City.
CARVING and GILDING executed on the Premises at Moderate Prices.
WILLIAM MARKS, Proprietor,
8, LEINSTER STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslses, &c.
* Good Pure Mattresses unequalled in price or value.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

NEW MODERATOR LAMPS, DIRECT FROM PARIS.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.
Have received a large assortment of the most beautiful new designs in China, Crystal, and Bronze Vase Moderator Lamps that they ever had to offer to the public.
Their stock of London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles is very extensive; and they would particularly call attention to the immense variety and beautiful patterns of their
Papier Mâché and Japanned Tea Trays.
In the various articles made in Electro-plate, J. EDMUNDSON & Co.'s stock is fully assorted. It comprises
Cruet Frames, Tea and Coffee Sets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Fish Knives and Forks, in Cases;
Table and Dessert Forks, Fruit Knives and Forks, &c.
Amongst many other articles comprised in their stock of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co. may particularly allude to the following, viz.:—Dish Covers, Table Cutlery, Tea and Coffee Pots, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, &c. Their goods are all excellent in quality, of the newest and most elegant designs, and marked at the lowest Cash Prices. A beautiful assortment of Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Patent Vertical Mangles, &c.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Agents for Milner's Wrought-Iron Fireproof Safes, &c.

PERFORATED ZINC FOR WINDOW BLINDS, AND VENTILATION,
Wholesale at Very Low Prices at
WILLIAM CURTIS, AND SONS,
BRASS-FOUNDING, AND GAS-FITTING
WAREHOUSE
25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, CHANCERY-LANE.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
180, CAPEL-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN.
SAMUELS,
WORKING JEWELLER AND MANUFACTURER of BOG OAK ORNAMENTS,
29, *NASSAU-STREET,*
New Designs in BRACELETS, BROOCHES, &c.
ORNAMENTS made to Order, and JEWELLERY carefully repaired on the Premises.
An assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD GUARD and ALBERT CHAINS,
GOLD RINGS, PINS, BROOCHES,
With numerous FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Presents, at remarkably low Prices.

SLATES, TIMBER, SEWER-PIPES, FLUE-LINING, PLASTERING and SLATING LATHS, FIRE BRICKS, RIDGE TILES, &c., &c.
Planed and Jointed Flooring, Moulding, &c., for Sale on very moderate terms at the LIFFEY SAW MILLS,
12 and 13 SIR JOHN ROGERSONS'-QUAY.
HUGH KELLY, Proprietor.

FRED LEWIS'S TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS'S HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED LEWIS,
WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.
Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

Dress.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
My STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
will, I apprehend,
be found to be by far
THE LARGEST, THE MOST COMPLETE, AND THE BEST GOT UP
of any
in this country.
It comprises—
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, of every leading style;
YOUTHS' CLOTHING; Dress and Undress
LIVERIES in large variety.
There is a saving, as well as the convenience of securing accurate Fit, in buying Ready-Made.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

SHOOTING OR RIDING TROUSERS
PATENT ELASTIC STAMFORD RIB.
For Shooting or Riding Trousers, pronounced to be the greatest novelty of the season.
Being in the highest degree Elastic, it cannot possibly be burst by any reasonable amount of pressure.
GEORGE MACDONA,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Summer Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.
The advantages this Department presents, viz:—that we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best Goods at the lowest price for cash.
That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-Made Clothing.
That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting up of every Garment.
These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.
The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—
The Guinea, Thirty Shilling and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trowsers.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
12 & 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET,
MILITARY TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co.'s, Dawson-street).
In consequence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, being pleased to permit the SHELL JACKET to be worn at Regimental Messes on all ordinary occasions, by Officers when not on duty, R. H. CURZON engages to make the same of the very best material for £2 18s. cash on delivery. His Regimental Trowsers with Scarlet Stripes, from 1*l*. 8s.
His Lounge Suits, not to be equalled in Dublin, at £2 10s. His Frock or Dress Coat from £3. His Morning ditto, £2 15s. His Trousers at 18s. These are garments all *guaranteed* of the *best quality*. n 52

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

TAILORING STABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Wants.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is disengaged each day from 10 o'clock a.m., to 1 o'clock p.m., wishes for an engagement in an office, has a thorough knowledge of arithmetic, and writes a good plain hand. Terms moderate, being more for practice than remuneration. Security will be given if required. Address "A. B. C.," office of this paper.

Wanted.

WANTED, for a situation of trust, a respectable young man, who can give security. Apply by letter, post paid, to Richard Booth and Co., Mahogany Merchants, and Steam Saw Mills, 16, Bride-street, Dublin.

SMITH O'BRIEN IN ARMAGH.

On Friday, at an early hour in the evening, Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived in this quiet city, from Dungannon, accompanied by his son. When it was known that he was staying in the Charlemont Arms Hotel, a few "choice spirits" betook themselves to that establishment in hope of getting introduced to him. They found him very accessible, and in a few hours afterwards he was seen walking with them through the town, and visiting the public buildings. Meantime, it was stated that the hero of Ballingarry would deliver a speech at the Hotel in the evening; and at nine o'clock the house was surrounded by a ferocious mob, composed chiefly of butchers' boys' chimney-sweepers, pickpockets, and professional rioters, who kept up a continuous noise for about half-an-hour. Having indulged themselves, and given vent to their feelings by cheering and shouting "Long live Smith O'Brien," &c., they became impatient and demanded an address. Mr. O'Brien appeared at one of the windows, supported on one side by a railway official, and on the other by a militiaman and a dealer in Roman Catholic prints. In a moment every cap was in the air, and yells which were heard at some miles' distance greeted the stranger's ears. He expressed himself flattered with the reception he had met with in Armagh, the scene of his father's school-boy days. He complimented them upon the happy and peaceful state of their city, and the general condition of the country, so far as he had travelled through it. In all this there was nothing inflammatory, or in any respect calculated to lead to unpleasant results; but the mob were intent on having a riot. They ran through the town brandishing sticks, yelling, and shouting "Down with the revivals," "Garryowen," "Smith O'Brien for ever," "To h—l with jury-packing," and a host of such expressions were the rallying cries. A subscription was soon raised, and a number of tar and rosin barrels were purchased and lighted. One of these was elevated upon a pier at the gate of the Shambles, nearly opposite the hotel; the others were borne upon the heads of a few stout men, who ran through the town, carrying the blazing piles, followed by a most dangerous mob, cheering, cursing, and throwing stones through the windows. So great was the noise that the people who had gone to hear the Rev. Wyndham Guinness preach in the First Presbyterian Church became alarmed, and a number of police who were in the church were called out. Mr. Anderson, the County Inspector of Constabulary, who resides at a considerable distance from the town, heard the noise, and immediately drove to the barrack and ordered out the men. The police were divided into two parties, one of which, under Head-Constable St. George, was placed at the Shambles, and the other at Vicar's Hill. At the latter place a frantic mob were met by the police. An attempt was made by one of the men to arrest a fellow called Teal, who was carrying a tar-barrel; but he threw down the blazing pile among the crowd and ran off.

The mob were beaten back by the police, who used the heavy ends of their muskets with great effect, and who pursued them until they dispersed. At the Shambles, and in Irish-street, and Charter-School-lane, the police were equally successful in suppressing disorder; and about twelve o'clock the town had become quiet.

The constabulary, under Head-Constable St. George, continued to patrol the streets for several hours; but no attempt was made to renew the disturbance.

Mr. Smith O'Brien and his son proceeded, the following morning, by the train to Dungannon, where I wish he may meet more respectable and orderly friends than it was his fate to see in Armagh.—Correspondent of *Belfast News-Letter*.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

A complaint was made and taken into consideration at a late meeting of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union against a medical gentleman, resident in the neighbourhood of Crumlin, for taking away sundry medicines out of the dispensary of that district without permission. The real offence was this:—A poor man was seized with a sudden and dangerous illness, which required immediate treatment. An hour's delay would probably have been fatal; and as the residence of the physician of the union was three miles distant, another doctor was called in, who took two pennyworth of chalk mixture out of the dispensary bottle and cured the patient. For this, instead of being presented with the thanks of the Guardians, the benevolent gentleman was denounced by them as having "forcibly entered the dispensary and abstracted medicines therefrom for the use of his patients."

For the respect we bear to a liberal profession, we are ashamed to say that such a complaint came from the man of all others who ought to have been most grateful to the good Samaritan, who had done his work for him, and done it well—that is the dispensary doctor, who was not within hailing (or healing) distance of the sufferer at the time. Medical etiquette is a very nice and sensitive thing, we know; but it is shocking when it is pushed to the extent of preventing relief being given to a human being in a moment of extremity.

The Guardians declined to pronounce an opinion upon so touchy a matter; for

Who *would* decide when doctors disagree?

but they referred it to the Dispensary Committee, in whose province it is. This appears to be the proper mode of dealing with such a case, and as it has been taken before that committee we hope they will consider it not on technical grounds, but with reference to the interests which are confided to them, of the sick poor of a populous district. If circumlocution is to lock up charity, even in a matter of life and death, until it shall be convenient for the official dispenser of the same to come on his grand rounds and dole it out according to Act of Parliament, the country is burdened with a heavy tax to very little useful purpose.

We would not sanction an improper intrusion upon the department of a responsible officer; but if that officer cannot perceive or will not acknowledge the distinction between such interference and an act of simple and imperative humanity, those who have the control over him are bound to explain it to him. In a great metropolitan district, we think, it would be advisable to associate medical practitioners of character with laymen in the management of public dispensaries. Their co-operation would be valuable in the general regulation of the institution, and it would probably prevent the scandal of such little professional jealousies as appear to lie at the bottom of this chalk-mixture affair. We deprecate such bickerings, which, like those of Homer's kings, portend no good to the sick poor—*plectuntur Achivi.* The best way, as it seems to us, of closing the present breach would be, to present the gentleman who made the "forcible" entry with a key, and trust to his honour, under surveillance, that he will not make an unhandsome use of it.—*Evening Mail.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LURGAN.

LURGAN, SEPTEMBER 3.—About two o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in this town in a shop occupied by Mr. James Watson, grocer, Church Place. The formidable appearance the fire assumed, and the fact of the building being old and thatched, made it evident that any hope of saving either the house or its contents would be fruitless. In a very few minutes the flames reached the neighbouring house, occupied by Mr. John Gaskin, who kept a tavern. Your readers may judge of the rapidity with which it spread when, on the first cry of fire, Mrs. Gaskin had only time to collect her children and run out, and was not again able to re-enter her bedroom. I need scarcely say that almost everything in the shape of furniture, bedding, &c., was entirely consumed, but, providently, no loss of life or even any accident to the inmates was sustained. There was nothing, I believe, saved out of Watson's house. It was for a considerable length of time feared that the fire would still further extend to an adjoining house occupied by Mr. T. D. Stanley, but, fortunately, this did not happen. Had it done so, both Mr. Stanley's house and his neighbour, Mr. Taylor's, must inevitably have been burned to the ground. The night being nearly calm, and the wind there was being, unfortunately, in the direction to least assist its spreading, tended in no small measure to lessen the disaster. Had there been a brisk wind from the North, no human aid could have prevented the loss of thousands of pounds worth of valuable property. I hear Mr. Watson is fully covered by an insurance in the Royal; but it is to be regretted Mr. Gaskin was only partially insured. It must have forcibly struck any spectator to ask—Why is it that a town such as Lurgan, rapidly increasing in size, wealth, inhabitants, and respectability, has not a supply of water? but I am glad to say that a movement is about being made to have a supply from Lough Neagh, which is pretty close to the town. I must say, in conclusion, that Head-Constable M'Carron, with Sub-Constables Garra, Boyd, Brady, Adger, Cleary, Monaghan, and Fraser under him, acted in the most praiseworthy manner, doing all it was possible for them to do under the circumstances.—*Correspondent of the Belfast News-Letter.*

NEW MORNING CONSERVATIVE PAPER,
THE IRISH TIMES,
Is now published every day
WITH THREE EDITIONS.
The Morning Edition is published at 5 a.m.
The Mid-day Edition ... ... at half-past one.
The Evening Edition ... ... at half-past four.
Single Copy—
ONE PENNY.
Agents supplied in every Town.

FRENCH SHADE CLOCKS IN GILT AND BRONZE. My Ware-room is stocked with the a great variety, and newest designs of the above, suited for Presentation; Wedding Gifts &c., and at lower prices than such can be purchased elsewhere, being a direct importer and manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER AND ELECTRO-PLATER,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite the Provosts House.)
July, 26th 1859.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

Monday, 4th September.

An improvement to the extent of an eighth per cent. has taken place to-day in the value of the English Funds; Consols improved here an eighth for both cash and account. New Threes were the same as on Saturday, and for the new account ending 18th October were a shade lower than on that day; Bank Stock not quoted; nothing done in Local nor Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks asked for; Nationals steady; Royals firm; British and Irish for sale; City of Dublin Steam improved an eighth; Building Shares, £35 paid, done at last price; Consumers' Gas advanced an eighth; Carysforts buyers; General Mines advanced an eighth; Mining Company of Ireland also advanced an eighth; Wicklow Coppers steady at last price; Ballymenas and Cork and Bandon for sale; Cork and Passage asked for; Belfast Junctions sellers, buyers offer last price for them; Drogheda thirds on sale; Dundalks asked for, as are Kingstown Quarter Shares; Wicklows sellers; Cashel Stock steady; Midlands firm; Dundalk Preference steady, as are Cashel Preference; Limerick Preference asked for. The amount of business transacted to-day was not large, and the market has not yet recovered from the dull state it has been in for some time past. The closing quotations of both Consols and New Threes to-day in London, compared with those of Saturday, were an eighth better for Consols, and a quarter better for New Threes showing a very firm market.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—
France, Italy, and Switzerland One and Six p.m. daily
Belgium, Holland, and Germany Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 5TH.
Morning Tide, 3. 10. Evening, 3. 35.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

On all sides we had received the most satisfactory proofs of the progress and prosperity of Ireland. We have now received another proof in the report of the Inspectors-General of the Prisons of Ireland for the last year. If we believe that poverty in the majority of cases is the parent of crime, we must infer that the diminution of crime proves that destitution is less. The reduction in crime during 1858 has exceeded that in 1857, and is, on the whole, more satisfactory in its nature, for it is more substantial, more general, and more equally distributed. The decrease in 1857, for instance, was entirely confined to females; in 1858, the decrease, both as respects committals and convictions, is of nearly the same amount in both sexes. There has been a diminution in every species of crime, except in breaches of the Revenue Laws, in which a trifling increase has occurred, probably because the increased duty on spirits has indirectly encouraged illicit distillation. This great decrease in crime will at once appear from the statement of a simple fact. On the night of the first of January, 1850, there were in gaol 10,967 prisoners. On the same night in 1859, the prisoners were only 2,844, or about one-fourth. As by the increased vigilance of the police and constabulary, and the extended powers of summary jurisdiction, there is less chance of impunity, we may safely consider that crime in 1859 is less than one-sixth of the crime in 1850. Again, out of 26,753 sentences pronounced last year, but 5,289, or one-fifth of the whole, were for more than a month's imprisonment; the remaining 21,464 were for an average imprisonment of only eleven days and five hours.

It speaks well for the moral tone of Protestantism and the efficiency of the Church Schools, that there were but 3,795 Protestant prisoners convicted, while the Roman Catholic prisoners amounted to the enormous total of 29,027. If we take the Roman Catholic population of Ireland at their own estimate—namely, as 3 to 1 Protestant, the proportion of crime ought to be as 11,385 to 3,795. It follows, then, that crime is two and a-half times greater among the Roman Catholics than it ought to be, in proportion to their numbers. It is worthy of note, too, that 35 per cent. of the males convicted were wholly illiterate, and that of the females 52 per cent. were devoid of the most elementary instruction.

Of the young who were convicted, a full fourth were orphans, and two-fifths had lost father or mother. The want of some kind hand to guide, and of a friend to warn them, is manifested here. For such a class Reformatories offer the only refuge. A youth committed to prison comes out from thence, thoroughly trained in every species of evil, while the epithet of "gaol-bird" prevents his obtaining employment, and consequent reformation. It is most satisfactory to know, as regards juvenile crime, that there has been an improvement under every heading in 1858, compared with 1857. Nor should we omit to remark, chiefly with a view to the Educational question, that of juvenile offenders but 7 per cent. belonged to the Established Church, but 1 per cent to the Presbyterian, and 92 per cent. to the Roman Catholic persuasion.

The state of the prisons, however, is by no means a subject for congratulation. Only in a few gaols are there any evidences of progress, and even this is counterbalanced by retrogression elsewhere, such as the discontinuance of school instruction, of industrial employment, and the abridgment of classification. This, however, will probably soon be altered, as it is the intention of Government to place all the prisons in Ireland under the control of the Directors of Convict Prisons, whose admirable management of Mountjoy and the Intermediate Prisons has been productive of such remarkable results. Juvenile offenders, moreover, will speedily be removed from gaols and bridewells, and be lodged in reformatories. Of these institutions, four for Roman Catholic girls, and one for Protestant, and one for Roman Catholic boys have already received the sanction of the special Inspector.

The unenviable pre-eminence of being the worst gaol in the kingdom is given to the gaol of Kilkenny. In this miserable establishment there are no "cells" for females. There are neither hospitals, nor school-rooms, nor work-rooms, nor reception ward, nor laundry, nor drying-room, nor lavatories; and the females of every age and gradation of offence are herded promiscuously together in one day room, in the corner of which is the only water-closet! There is no educational instruction given to the prisoners of either sex, nor is there any industrial employment pursued, which, in the case of other prisons, is so important an element in reformation.

As to Waterford City Gaol, the Inspectors report—"We will abstain from the thankless and fruitless task of pointing out defects and suggesting remedies, and will be driven to appeal to the Judicial Bench and to the Legislature, as it is a cruel mockery of justice to sentence delinquents to a gaol which is a *mere school of corruption*, and which is wanting in many of the *material* requirements imperatively prescribed by the Prisons Act.

In Galway Gaol there seems to be an extraordinary combination of carelessness and cruelty. Not one of the recommendations of the Inspectors has been carried into effect. The same system prevails which has rendered Kilkenny Gaol so notorious; and, in addition, the unfortunate prisoners, fed upon poor prison diet, are compelled to pump up water by the tread-wheel for seven hours daily!

A few pages at the end of the Report are of especial interest to us. They contain the Inspector's account of the FOUR COURT MARSHALSEA of Dublin. We cannot to-day dwell upon the facts which appear upon the face of this account. One or two circumstances, however, may be glanced at. Are the citizens of Dublin aware that the salaries of the officials in this prison, a prison not for crime but for debt, amount to no less than £1,676 13s. 7d., enough to pay half the debts of the prisoners confined within its gloomy walls? The prison is reported by the Medical Officer "to be placed on high ground, with good sewerage *and abundance of good water*," yet we find that though there were but 252 committals for debt in the year ending 31st December, 1859, the Medical Officer states, that in the same period 122 required medical and surgical aid, and no less than 1,189 prescriptions! As to the *abundance of good water*, let us place in juxtaposition with the Medical Officer's report, that of the General Inspector:—"I should mention that the pumps are out of order, and that a filter has been put up in the lower yard, *for the purpose of making the pipe water fit to drink*."

THE RIVER LIFFEY.

Mr. Whelan has again brought forward a motion for a committee to examine into the plans proposed for cleansing the bed of the Liffey. His own plan differs in detail, but agrees in principle with that first propounded in this journal. We proposed that three flood gates should be erected in the three arches of Carlisle-bridge, to open and close at half tide. The sewage of the city would be carried away by the first flush of ebb, and advantage might be taken of the occasional absence of vessels near the bridge to open the gates, and flush the whole bed of the Liffey. All this could be done at comparatively small cost, and in little time. Mr. Whelan proposes to place the sluice gates at Ringsend, where the Dodder empties into the Liffey; the flood gates to be connected and covered by a broad carriage way, which would give communication between the north and south banks of the river. We fear that the expense of this plan would be as great as that of Nimmo's, while the delay to shipping from the closing of the gates would be embarrassing in the extreme. It would be most desirable that the portion of the river between the Dodder and Carlisle-bridge should be converted into a floating basin. It is still more desirable that the bed of the Liffey should be cleansed and covered. Mr. Whelan's plan would secure these advantages, but it is altogether too magnificent for our present city magnates. It is not improbable that in the discussion respecting costly and extensive plans, that which is easy of execution, and involves but trifling expense, may be overlooked. Better to construct the sluices at Carlisle-bridge, where the piers are ready, and the works could be carried on for a trifle. This would free the whole line of the Liffey, extending to Island-bridge, from the unpleasant sight, and still more unpleasant smell, of a moving mass of decomposition.

The *Times* on the King of Sardinia's Answer to the Tuscan Deputies:—

On Saturday last the King of Sardinia received the deputies from the National Assembly of Tuscany. The territories of Tuscany have been formally tendered to Victor Emmanuel. The population comes to him as suppliants, and petition to be allowed to be his subjects. Unanimously and unconditionally they offer themselves, their country, and their vacant seat of sovereignty, and desire only to be admitted to the rights of free citizens in the new Italian Kingdom. History has scarcely a precedent for such a coincidence of spontaneous loyalties as are now arising in Central Italy. We have already prepared the English public to expect the result which has occurred. While declaring that the entire accomplishment of the desired union can only be effected with the sanction of the other European Powers, Victor Emmanuel answers that he will second their desires, "becoming strong in the rights which he has acquired through the wishes of the Tuscans." The answer is vague, and necessarily vague; but we take it to amount to this—that Victor Emmanuel accepts the office of representative before Europe of the Tuscan people. He accepts the duties of sovereignty *ad interim*, without assuming its title, its state, or its power. He does not commit himself to the assumption of the Royal title, nor does he proclaim Tuscany to be a province of the kingdom of Sardinia. He simply consents to accept the office of representing these people, who are without a representative among the Sovereign Powers of Europe, and he reserves his decision as to the acceptance of the offer now made to him.

There were many reasons which pointed to this course of action as the only expedient which would meet the exigencies of the moment. Victor Emmanuel, who, in conjunction with his powerful ally, has called Italy to freedom, could not in honour refuse to recognise the revolutions which he had stimulated, nor could he safely commit himself and his people to an armed crusade in the cause of Italian unity. It is true that the fact of people of Italian race asking an Italian Sovereign to rule over them would appear to be a domestic matter, wherein one party is free to offer, and the other is free to accept. This undoubtedly would be so if Italy had achieved her own freedom. But the Treaty of Villafranca is, to her, at once the charter of her liberties and the catalogue of her obligations. She is free by the victories gained by the French arms, but her freedom is modified by the conditions which her liberator has granted to her old oppressor. These conditions, whether granted through inadvertence, or haste, or compassion to a defeated enemy, or respect for a foe who, although defeated, was not destroyed, are still in full diplomatic validity. They are part of the compact by which Sardinia now holds Lombardy. Sardinia, who takes the full benefit of the Treaty of Villafranca, is at least as much bound by it as France. By that Treaty Austria obtains a claim to interfere in the affairs of Central Italy which she never had before the war of Italian liberation commenced. France had been accepted by Italy as her champion, and had been accepted by her enemies as her negociator. If in the face of the stipulations of this treaty Victor Emmanuel had annexed Tuscany to Piedmont, it was to be apprehended that Austria would have seen in this step a cause of war against Sardinia. That any decent pretext for such a course would have been eagerly seized is scarcely to be doubted. Austria does not disguise her special spite and hate towards Sardinia. This ill-feeling is exaggerated almost to a passion, and is manifested in pettinesses scarcely worthy of the dignity of a first-rate Power. Austria will not surrender Lombardy to Sardinia, but to France; Austria will not treat with Sardinia at Zurich; Austria will not condescend to communicate with her small, despised, but successful antagonist except through France. If Austria could only see her opportunity to put to sleep Sardinia's powerful patron—to send Achilles to his ships, the gates of Mantua and Verona and Peschiera would open, and Austrian armies might revenge upon the Sardinians the defeats they suffered from the French. Such an opportunity would have offered had Victor Emmanuel unconditionally accepted the offer now made by the population of the Duchies. France, when she agreed to consent to the restoration of the Grand Dukes, conceded something more than the mere return of dynasties having predilections favourable to Austria. Not only are these Grand Dukes the agnates of the House of Hapsburg, not only have they always been the agents of the Austrian family, but through them the House of Austria maintains her reversionary rights, and hopes at some period to weld these Italian provinces with her own hereditary possessions. This was what she understood when she stipulated for these restorations, and she imagined that she had in the moment of her defeat obtained from France a sanction to an extension of dominion which she had scarcely even in her prosperity hoped that Europe would ever permit. Perhaps Napoleon III. never intended the treaty to have this wide scope, and does not now intend that it should so operate; but he is bound to maintain its provisions with at least ostensible fidelity. Whether he simply and honestly wished to restore the Grand Dukes, or whether he desired to find a throne for his cousin, it is equally clear that the course matters have taken in Tuscany is not the course which the French Emperor has proclaimed to be his course. If, therefore, Sardinia had taken the Duchies, there would have been every excuse for France, if she had chosen to do so, to stand by and leave Sardinia to fight that quarrel out with Austria. We know what the issue must have been, and we feel that the contingency was wisely avoided. If Sardinia were convinced that under every circumstance she could count upon the Emperor's declaration, that the days of Austrian intervention are passed, she might have accepted this offer definitely. To have done so without this full assurance would have been to risk all that has been obtained, and to stake the whole fortune of Italy.

The *Daily News* on the mortality in the 41st Regiment:—

It used to be said that until a bishop was burned to death in a train there would be no signals allowed on railways. It is a literal truth that until a detachment of the 41st Regiment lost fifty per cent. of its officers in six months, no effectual steps began to be taken to make a permanent improvement in the Trinidad Barracks. In fact, on the 21st of last January, after a prior attack of fever, the same disease again broke out, and no fewer than eight cases proved fatal. But it was not until the 28th of July—six months later—that Mr. Sidney Herbert, whose interest in the physical welfare of the soldier is notorious, directed a report to be made whether "any convenient sites are available in Trinidad at a healthy altitude for the erection of barracks, or huts." During this dreary interval of six months the men and officers of the 41st were being moved backwards and forwards from barracks to camp; the Governor and General were writing elaborate despatches to show that after all the situation of the barracks was not so unhealthy—in fact, that it was only on very special occasions, when the wind was in a particular direction, that it became deadly, whilst the officers were writing to their friends imploring them to lay the case before the authorities.—Indeed, had it not been for Mr. Lambert, the father of an officer in Trinidad, who wrote privately to Sir John Pakington, it is doubtful whether even now anything would have been done. It is strange how history repeats itself. The Ministers of the Crown never knew the truth of how things went in the Crimea until they read the letters published in the newspapers—the official letters were mere shams and make-believes. So it seems to have been in Trinidad. Neither the Governor nor the General could bring himself to state the whole truth.

Even through the haze of an official despatch it is pretty clear that the St. James's Barracks are situated in a most unhealthy locality. Surgeon-Major Reade, the medical officer on the spot, distinctly says that "the locality has justly earned in former years a character for unhealthiness." And the Governor makes the same admission, for he writes that these barracks, which in other respects are very fine, are so situated that when the breeze blows over the swamps in the vicinity it is apt to bring miasma with it. In short, the buildings were magnificent—there was only this trifling defect, that at times it was death to live in them. This, of course, was a matter which could not be remedied without serious expense. Of course it was not the fault of any public officer now in the island. So far as the present authorities, military or civil, were concerned, no blame was to be attached to any of them. Unfortunately, however, the despatch goes on to say that the wind did begin to blow from the wrong quarter, and brought the terrible scourge of yellow fever on its wings. This was at the close of 1858. The troops encamped out. They returned; but again the fever broke out, and again they encamped out. At length the troops came back to barracks. Sad visitation of Providence! But who can stay the wind, or command the erection of new barracks on a healthier site? Certainly not the Governor or the commander of the forces at Trinidad. So stand the facts until we read the fourteenth and fifteenth pages of the correspondence obtained by Sir De Lacy Evans with respect to this subject. But then begins a very different story. The report of Surgeon-Major Reade admits, indeed, the unhealthiness of the locality, but furnishes a picture of neglect and filth which deserves the severest reprobation. Had the locality been the top of Mount Ararat, instead of a swamp, the chances of disease and death being generated by the condition of the barracks would have been very serious. The details are not very savoury, but the subject is so important and the facts so incredible, that it is fit to give them all publicity. Consider yourself in the West Indies, under a tropical sun, and your dwelling-house in this condition: the urinals all dirty, mostly without water, and some in a stinking state; the iron cots permitted in the verandah, thus allowing the possibility of irregularities; a shed formerly used as an ablution-room extremely wet and dirty; an accumulation of oil and dirt where the lamps are kept; washed clothes drying in the barracks; various obstructions to ventilation; ash-pit emitting a foul smell and a vast accumulation of dirt; guard-room extremely dirty, as well as the offices attached; the stable dung-pit full and offensive; the grass allowed to grow; and a great want of water. Such is the picture of a barrack which would be a disgrace in this country, but which in the tropics must generate disease and death. Moreover, as if to add to the dangers of the troops quartered in this filth, the commanding officer permitted the men to wear white trousers even during the epidemic, although there is a distinct order to the contrary, and it is notorious that such a dress aggravates the danger of disease. For this neglect the officer has been rebuked. But, notwithstanding all the filth of the St. James's Barracks, it never reached the nostrils of the authorities. Of course, after the report was made, a peremptory order was issued to the commanding officer to clean out everything. At present, however, the only result is, that that officer replies he has not men sufficient for the purpose. According to him he has only four available military labourers to clean this Augean stable, and two men to keep down the grass. The old, old story—gross neglect—nobody responsible.

Judging from this Trinidad case it seems as if the officials thought that creating soldiers was as easy as writing despatches. People seem to forget that the English soldier is the most expensive military machine in the world. Yet so long as the army is officered by men who take little interest in their men, because they take little interest in their profession, the story of Trinidad must be repeated again and again. All that the journalist can do is to state boldly and truthfully the facts revealed in the correspondence just published, so that when Parliament meets inquiry may be made as to whether this gross neglect has been remedied.

The *Times* on the Reprieve of Dr. Smethurst:—

It is curious to observe how circumstances are compelling in one particular quarter a practical modification of the system of trial by jury. Every one must have made the remark that Dr. Smethurst has, in fact, undergone a second trial, the result of which has set aside the result of the first trial. The witnesses have been various scientific men, chemists and members of the medical profession; while the Home Secretary has united the offices of judge and jury. The evidence has been given in the shape of letters in the newspapers and private representations to the Home Secretary. All this is very informal; the evidence of this second trial has not been given on oath, justice has sat in plain dress without the least ceremonial or state, without a single solemnity or formal pledge for accuracy and truth. Yet every one feels that this practical second trial has been necessary, forced upon justice by the circumstances of the case. The truth is this is a new form of crime. Our ancestors never dreamt of juries having to decide between conflicting scientific evidence of a most intricate and subtle kind, between statements of profound chemists, one saying that a particular minute crystal, which could only be seen by a microscope, was administered arsenic, another that it was or might be arsenic produced by the medicines or by the tests themselves. Juries are fair judges of evidence as to ordinary matters of fact but here is a case out of their province. The growth of science has created the crime of slow poisoning, by chemical means, applied at such intervals as not to leave any naturally visible residuum. Chemists then apply their tests, and report from the secret chambers of nature, like the interpreters of an unknown tongue; but the interpreters of nature do not agree. The tests themselves require tests, and create fresh questions as to their own action. We are taken here out of the region of natural fact, which is the province of juries. So, again, the comparison of minute medical symptoms does not come within the proper province of a jury. The sufferer presented symptoms so exceedingly like symptoms of some natural complaint that it is admitted no ordinary eye could tell the difference. But the acute medical eye detects a subtle peculiarity, which enables him to say, as he thinks, that these are not the symptoms of the natural complaint, but of an artificial one. That expression of the patient wants a key, which nature does not supply; the action of the medicines shows a disturbing cause other than the obstinacy of natural disease. That is to say, some medical witnesses give this evidence. But others say that the symptoms might proceed from natural disease. Here, again, there is a conflict of minute scientific evidence, of which a jury is no capable arbiter.

The Home Secretary, then, has, we think, acted judiciously in not considering the verdict of a jury, under these circumstances, infallible; nor will the reversal of that verdict, which has been the result of this second, informal trial, be received with anything but satisfaction by the public. The remark will, doubtless, be made by some, that this conclusion of the Smethurst case will not be any encouragement to medical men in future apparent cases of poisoning to come forward as witnesses for the prosecution; that its effect will be to repress rising doubts of unfair play in cases which appear to exhibit signs of it, to make medical men swallow their suspicions, and leave justice to take care of itself. Dr. Todd came forward very reluctantly in this case in the first instance, as he told the coroner's jury at the inquest. It will be argued that, *a fortiori*, after this issue of the trial, medical men will not trouble themselves with unwelcome scruples.—We do not, of course, mean to say that this decision has not its unfavourable side in the way of results; it only pretends to be the best decision on the whole amid very difficult and conflicting *data*. Its effect will doubtless be to give a general preponderance, at least for some time to come, to the side of the natural causes in dubious poisoning cases. We have seen the scientific world divided into two sides on the Smethurst case, one side referring particular bodily signs to [illegible] causes, the other to an artificial disturbance of nature. It has been a question of interpretation of symptoms on which these two sides have been taken. The verdict of the Home Secretary, then, will doubtless give a certain authority to that interpretation which takes the side of natural causes. Such a verdict is not, of course, the mere individual expression of the Home Secretary's opinion; it represents and embodies the preponderating bias of the scientific and medical world. As such, it operates with something of the force of a judgment in law, and rules subsequent cases. But though unfavourable results may follow in particular cases from this bias given to the side of natural causes, and the tendency it may create to overlook the other side, still the mere possibility of partial results of this kind does not, and cannot, justify us in taking away the life of a fellow-creature upon doubtful and divided evidence. Such an act shocks the moral sense of society, and the general disgust which would accompany it would operate, in fact, to discourage future prosecutions more than any decree could. It is, indeed, one of those acts which we as a nation cannot do; we revolt at the very idea of it, and the decision of the Home Secretary only reflects this general feeling. Imagine Dr. Smethurst hanged, and some discovery of science taking place afterwards which accounted for all the symptoms which had formed the ground of his conviction quite satisfactorily and with universal consent by natural causes. What a general horror would be created! The minds of juries would be proof for years against scientific evidence of any sort and kind. There would be no such thing as getting a conviction even with the strongest facts against the criminal. If science, then, is to have her fair weight with our juries, and have it as a permanent and settled thing, she must be content to be treated occasionally with reserve; she must not expect her refinements and newest *dicta* to be immediately made authorities of. These must win their way by the steady removal of objections, and which they are firmly fixed they will be received in our courts and rule in their proper province. But to admit these hastily to a position of authority would be to run the chance of being deceived, the effect of which, as we just said, would be the immediate upset of science herself as an authority in our courts. The power that was prematurely trusted would be itself the first sufferer for its successful forwardness. It is plain that the science of the detection of poison is not at present, in the absence of natural matter-of-fact evidence as to the purchase of poison, having had it in possession, administered, it and the like, in a position to rule a verdict in our courts, at least in the more delicate cases of poisoning. It may possibly some day attain much greater certainty, and may be a match, and more than a match, for the criminal. Science has much oftener outstripped than balked prophecy, and the task which seems to lie upon her now of remedying the evils she has herself created, and destroying by detection the advantage she has put into the hands of crime, may one day, and at a day not far distant, be accomplished. But till this time arrives we had better have an incomplete than a hasty justice, and be content with our old maxim, that eleven guilty men had better live, than one innocent man die.

The *Herald* on the Puseyite Exhibitions at St. George's in the East:—

The question arises, for whose sake are these disturbances and this ruffianly conduct incurred? Does it ever occur to these wrong-headed gentlemen of the true Church that they have other interests entrusted to them besides the necessity of asserting their own importance? There is surely some other method of persuading the world of their incomparable conscientiousness than by decorating their persons with borrowed Roman plumes, and preaching the doctrine of salvation by millinery and wax candles. We confess that the calling of a clergyman of the Church of England does not permit those harmless displays of personal vanity which exist in other professions. The self-sufficiency of the lawyer may be gratified by the newspaper reports of the law courts, or he can talk about circuit and make puns. The attorney can brag about his big clients, and turn to the light the names of aristocratic deed-boxes for every visitor to be awed thereby. The doctor can be called out of church, talk about his "cases" or carelessly take three or four dummy fees in white paper out of his waistcoat pocket. But the poor clergyman must toil in the shade, his good works only being slowly manifest, and not registered here at all. This can hardly suit all the men who have gravitated into orders, and so some of them choose to think that society is in a conspiracy to keep their light under a bushel. Hence the enlightened enthusiasm we occasionally meet with, and hence, in St. George's-in-the-East, the manciple, stole, and other names, even the spelling of which is, we confess, very difficult to encounter. All this is not Christianity, nor common sense, nor decency. It is a miserable exhibition of party or personal vanity and clerical frippery, which would excite nothing but a smile if it were not for the damage which is done to the true interests of the Church of England.

It is an error to suppose that there is any real wish to interfere with any mode of expounding the doctrines of the Church which the most fanatic of her sons may choose to adopt. But it is clear that he has no right to carry his disorderly eccentricity into a building which custom and law have dedicated for different purpose and for a very different exhibition. This is the step complained of, and it is this which aggravates the mob and breeds hostility to the Church of England in more serious minds. There is something very like dishonesty in a man receiving his bread from funds established to maintain a certain customary ritual, and then giving his parishioners something entirely of his own making, which he knows was never intended, and which will never be borne. It is shallow casuistry to say that law allows it, or that the Church permits it; a man must know, if he is not a fool, what is thought of one who when asked for bread gives a serpent. If the Tractarian party is sincere, and possessed of the courage and independence they boast of, they may easily secede from the Church of England, and established services, churches, congregations, and emoluments of their own. It is true that the conventional distinctions of High and Low Church gradually merge into one another, and that there are members calling themselves high who would warmly condemn the proceedings at St. George's. But the red-hot clergymen who borrow largely from the wardrobe of the modern representatives of St. Peter can have no honest reason for remaining in the same establishment with, say, the most recent recipients of Lord Palmerston's church patronage. The real friends of the Church of England, who wish to see it face every kind of attack, and who have, perhaps, less sympathy with the noisy demonstrations of Exeter Hall than with stoles and chasubles do not want the support which the Rev. F. G. Lee so warmly offers them. The dread of Romanism now-a-days in this country is like a child's fear of ghosts. Popery has as much chance of dominion in England as the Emperor of China. The real apprehension is that if the candle is burned at both ends there will be none left. With dissent on one side and Tractarianism on the other, the "true Church" is furiously assailed. Such considerations as these agitate the more intelligent opponents of the Oxford movement. But with "the people" and the mob it is quite a different thing. The former may despise the usages of Mr. Lee and his friends as being obvious imitations of Romanism, and put the authors into the category of feeble copyists; but with the more ignorant of the community it is a feeling of violent hatred and dread, which (as has been seen) it is almost impossible to subdue. It is really worth no one's while, young or old, to excite either class of feelings. If the mouthful which the Pope offers cannot be swallowed whole, and if Puseyism will not take root here, why should not its votaries colonise and fulfil the prediction of a very clever writer, that in after ages, when strangers shall visit the chosen country it will be found that by far the most pertinacious and vindictive race is the race of the Poozee Heights, who worship a deity called the Prarer Bok, which is an idol having gilded features and a blue morocco skin!

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

In consequence of a sudden and severe hoarseness which attacked Mr. Robson yesterday after rehearsal, he was unable to appear last evening in the arduous character of *Daddy Hardacre, the Miser*, in the famous drama of that name, which had been announced for the evening's entertainment. In order, however, that the public should not be disappointed, Mr. Robson kindly consented to perform his character of *Samson Burr*, in the *Porter's Knot*. During the course of the impersonation, it was plainly perceived that he was labouring from the effects of severe indisposition, but notwithstanding the apprehensions of the audience, he went through his part with great resolution, and was warmly applauded throughout. At the close of the drama, Mr. Robson was so much relieved from hoarseness, that we understand he will appear this (Tuesday) evening, in *Daddy Hardacre*.

THE IRISH PEACEMAKERS.

(From the Examiner.)

While the public mind of England is occupied with that part of the recent pastoral of the Roman Catholic prelates which regards the education of the people, while astonishment and disgust are excited in every liberal mind by this new "laborious effort to confine the intellect and to enslave the soul," we must not close our eyes to other portions of this precious document which have hitherto escaped attention, but which are not less calculated to awaken the indignation of every patriot and Christian.

Let us give one sample of the spirit which pervades these reverend guides of the Irish peasant. After claiming for themselves the right to pronounce upon every act, legislative or otherwise, which may affect the temporal condition of the people, the reverend Fathers proceed to consider and expatiate on the relation of Landlord to Tenant. If ever there was a subject that should be approached with caution it is this—this, the fruitful cause of those awful crimes which till lately terrified the English capitalist from Ireland, aggravated her misfortunes, and made her a byeword among the nations. Let us see after what manner these missionaries of peace approach this exciting subject:—

"We feel called upon, then, by a strong sense of duty, to say that while there are many excellent landlords in Ireland who do not forget that 'property has its duties as well as its rights,' but too many, unmindful of the duties, enforce the rights under the operation of one-sided law—an one-sided and unjust that the judge sitting on the bench of justice has had wrung from him the admission that he was compelled in the name of the law to administer injustice. The law as it stands gives the landlords the most formidable power to evict the improving tenant without giving him any compensation whatever; and this power has been too often exercised with circumstances of the utmost cruelty. A man may, by the application of his little capital, with his own and children's labour, convert a barren waste into a smiling pasture, or improve inferior land to many times its former value. But not for him nor his shall the pasture smile, nor shall he gather the well-earned harvest of his labour from those teeming fields which the sweat of his brow has fertilised. The landlord, wishing to consolidate farms, or choosing to plant them with Scotch settlers, or preferring cattle to Christians, especially of the tenant's religion, or displeased for his having presumed to vote at the election of a member of Parliament or poor-law guardian or otherwise than he had wished, or from whatever motive it may be, comes armed with the power of the law, seizes to himself the fruits of the poor tenant's capital, labour, and industry, and casts himself and his helpless young family upon the world, to eke out the remnant of his days in the workhouse, or to find a watery grave in the ocean, or to perish in the swamps of America. Is not this literally the history of many a poor Irish tenant?"

We will not stop to examine whether the above picture of the tenant's wrongs be true or false, be too highly or too faintly coloured. Enough to say that such a picture, coming from such artists, must infallibly excite the passions of the tenant. The more true it is, the more terrible the responsibility of flinging among an excitable peasantry such a firebrand as this description, launched by such hands, must prove. But, no doubt, these reverend peacemakers distribute the antidote with the poison—no doubt exhortations to patience and endurance accompany these maddening incentives to crime. Now see the bridle thrown by these pious guides upon the passions they have roused:—

"We hail with pleasure the announcement that the Government intends to apply the remedy without delay, by adjusting the relations between landlord and tenant; and we look forward with hope to the day when, with the Divine blessing, both parties will feel that their interests are inseparable—when the landlord will not abuse his power by cruel evictions, nor the tenant seek redress in 'the wild justice of revenge.'"

Thus, until the Government shall bring in such a landlord and tenant bill as may meet the approbation of the Popish hierarchy, the tenant is not called upon to bear his sufferings with a Christian's patience, but, instigated to double fury by this delineation of his wrongs, is left to interpret, by the help of his awakened passions, the following sentence—that "the tenant will seek redress in the wild justice of revenge." True it is that Ireland now presents a picture of unexampled prosperity: that the wages of labour have trebled in the last seven years; that the poorhouses are deserted, and that from shore to shore not a labourer is unemployed; that the condition of the tenant is in a course of hourly improvement, and that the oppression of the landlord is now only a matter of history; true it is that the universal picture of Ireland utterly belies the scandalous falsehoods of these ghostly incendiaries. The tenant is now told by his spiritual guides "that he is the victim of the 'utmost cruelty;' that he is sacrificed to 'Scotch settlers;' that too many landlords enforce a one-sided law, and 'prefer cattle to Christians;' that if he dare to vote even for a poor-law guardian against his landlord's wish, 'he and his helpless young family will be thrown upon the world to eke out his days in a workhouse, or to find a watery grave, or to rot in an American swamp.'" And when maddened by these descriptions, he is calmed by the soothing fact, that until a landlord and tenant law be passed "he can find no redress, save in the wild justice of revenge."

Alas for the Irish if they hearken to the preaching of these bad men! But three things are wanting to Ireland to make her great and prosperous—union, enlightenment, and peace. To separate boy from boy and man from man in every school and college, and thus revive and perpetuate her dissensions; to stop enlightenment and restore the reign of darkness: to rekindle those passions which have deluged her soil with blood, is the end of this pernicious and detestable document, this well-matured production of the unanimous Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(From the Court Circular.)

BALMORAL, SEPTEMBER 2.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds yesterday morning.

In the afternoon the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Louisa drove to the Woods of Abergeldie, which were driven for deer. Sir George Grey accompanied his Royal Highness the Prince Consort out shooting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Alice and Helena went out riding.

The dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, Dr. Robertson, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Princess Alice rode out yesterday attended by Lady Churchill and the Hon. Emily Cathcart.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, went out deer shooting.

Her Majesty's dinner party included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Sir George Grey, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

The Baroness Brunnow has been suffering from severe indisposition during the past few days. Her excellency was happily sufficiently recovered to receive their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia last evening.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin, who arrived at Broom Hall, N.B., last week, are entertaining a select circle of friends. The noble earl intends to remain at his seat in Scotland till the first week in November.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort have arrived at their seat in this country for the autumn.

The Earl of Bective, M.P., has arrived at his seat in this country, from Underley Park, Westmoreland.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.—This distinguished nobleman is now residing at Kinfauns Castle, the principal seat of Lord Grey. Lord Stratford, we understand, has taken a lease of the castle for six months, and entered into possession last week.

Denis Henry Kelly, Esq., has left Harrogate for Woodbastwick Hall, Norwich.

John G. Smyly, Esq., Mrs. Smyly and suite, are staying at Homburg, and purpose returning to their residence Upper Merrion-street, towards the close of the present month

The marriage of the Princess Matilde, fourth daughter of the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria, and sister of the Empress of Austria and of the Queen of Naples, with the Count de Trani, half-brother of the King of Naples, which was to have been celebrated this year, will not take place, letters from Munich state, until the affairs of Italy shall have been completely settled. The hand of the Princess Charlotte, youngest daughter of Duke Maximilian, is promised to the Archduke Louis Victor, youngest brother of the Emperor of Austria.

The following are amongst the latest arrivals at the Shelbourne Hotel:—Lady Barnewall and Sir Reginald Barnewall, Bart.; Sir F. W. L. Dwarris and Miss Dwarris, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Rev. Doctor Croke, Rev. Mr. Punchen, Captain Quin, Mrs. Quin, and suite, from India. Departures—Very Rev. the Viscount Mountmorres, Colonel Sir Thomas Butler, Bart., for Ballintemple; Colonel and the Misses Garrett, for the County of Wexford; Captain and Mrs. Tredennick, and party; Charles Potts, Esq., and family, for Chester; Mr. and Mrs. R. Townsend, for England; Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh, for Bracklyn Castle; Lady de Burgh, Miss de Burgh, and Lieutenant Charles William Wise, for Killarney; Archdeacon Verschoyle, Mrs. Verschoyle, and Mr. E. Verschoyle, for Sligo.

The following are amongst the latest departures from the Bilton Hotel:—The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Miss Erskine, the Marquis of Abercorne, the Earl and Countess of Bective and Lord Kenlis, the Earl of Ducie, the Earl of Leicester, Lord and Lady Foley, Lady Garvagh, the Honourable Miss Canning, the Honourable Mr. Canning and Honourable Miss Petre, the Earl of Stanhope, the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston and Miss Preston, Lady Cotton Sheppard and Miss Hanmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elgar, Mrs. Vignoles, Master Vignoles, and Captain Roden; Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Colonel Bentinck, Captain Cockerell, and Samuel Crawford, Esq.

The following are the departures from Reynolds' Hotel, Sackville-street:—The Earl and Countess of Erne, for Crom Castle, Linaskea; Lord Clarina, for Elm Park, Limerick; Lord Cremorne for London; Lord Stanley, M.P., for Muckruss; Edward Stanley, Esq., and the Honourable Miss Stanley, for Muckruss, Killarney; Mrs. and Miss Humphreys, for Ballyhaise; Colonel and Mrs. Westropp, William Filgate, Esq., and Mrs. Filgate, for Lisrenny; Oliver D. J. Grace, Esq., for Gracefield; M. J. Blake, Esq., for Ballyglunin Park.

KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 13th Light Dragoons will perform at Kingstown to-morrow (Wednesday), from three until six o'clock p.m. (weather permitting).

The Army.

FIELD-DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in garrison, consisting of the 3rd and 13th Light Dragoons, and 15th Hussars, the Royal Artillery, the 2nd battalion, 20th; the 1st battalion 22nd and 30th Regiments; the 2nd Royal Lanark and Elthorne Regiments of Militia, with staff and bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, in full dress and marching order, at 11 o'clock a.m., this day (weather permitting), under the command of Major-General Conyngham, for the purpose of having a field-day, the troops will be furnished with blank cartridge for the occasion.

Orders have been received at Chatham for the following officers at that garrison to embark for India with the reinforcements of Cavalry and Infantry proceeding to join the service companies of their respective regiments viz:—Major Thomas Teulon, 35th Regiment; Lieut. William B. D. Alderson, 77th Regiment; Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 81st Regiment; Ensigns William Trocke, Charles John Stone, and Arthur C. Crookshank 35th Regiment; Ensigns John E. K. Morley, and Joseph Hogarth, 43rd Light Infantry; Ensigns Archibald C. F. Armstrong, Hugh F. H. Gibsone, and James Fraser, 73rd Regiment; Ensigns George Augustus White and Edward N. Mosley, 77th Regiment.

On Saturday Major-General Eyre, the Commandant at Chatham, assembled the whole of the officers and men of the various East India depots who are under orders to embark for India on the general parade-ground at Chatham, for the purpose of inspecting them previously to their embarcation. The total number of men who will leave the garrison with the present reinforcements is 764 of all ranks, selected from the depots of the 20th, 35th, 43d (Light Infantry), 73d, 77th 81st, and 94th Regiments.

Captain R. W. Harley, 3d West India Regiment, arrived at Fort Pitt, Chatham, on Saturday, in charge of a party of invalid troops belonging to the 41st and 49th Regiments, who landed at Southampton from the Plata, which brought them from the West Indies. After the men had been inspected nine were admitted into hospital.

Lieut. H. D. Crozier and 150 men of the Royal Engineers at Chatham are to embark for India, to fill up vacancies.

Captain Durnford's 27th company of Royal Engineers, employed, in consequence of the builders' strike, in terminating the works left incomplete in Sir W. Armstrong's new factory at Woolwich, have accomplished their engagements in a most masterly style.

The reinforcements from the camp at Colchester for service in India will, it is expected, leave the camp in the course of the current week. The total strength of the detachment is 12 officers (the chief of whom is Col. Guy, of the 5th Fusiliers), and 670 non-commissioned officers and privates. A fives-court is now in course of construction at the camp.

The Navy.

The Himalaya screw troopship, Commander John Seccombe, sailed from Portsmouth on Saturday at noon for Halifax, Quebec, and Bermuda, with the officers and troops on board, as enumerated in the IRISH TIMES of Saturday. Lieut. Crowther, of the 63rd Regiment, also embarked on board the Himalaya on Saturday for a passage to Halifax.

The Excellent, gunnery ship at Portsmouth, Capt. Hewlett, C.B., will shortly be taken into the dock for overhaul and repair. It is expected the Colossus, 80, screw, in the first-class steam reserve, will take up the Excellent's moorings, when she will fully test the cupola furnace, recently fitted on board her, for the filling of hollow shot with molten metal.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty returned to town by train from Portsmouth on Saturday morning. The workmen of the dockyard and Royal Clarence yard received their customary half-holiday on the occasion of their Lordships' annual inspection on Saturday.

The Arrogant, 47 screw, Captain W. Edmondstone, in dock at Portsmouth, fitting as senior officer's ship on the coast of Africa, is having stern gunroom ports fitted to increase her ventilation.

The Harrier, 17 screw, Capt. Sir M. M'Gregor, at Portsmouth, has stripped to her lower masts. She pays off about Wednesday next.

The screw steam sloop Grayhound, 17, was appointed to be undocked on Monday, at Keyham, Plymouth.

THE USE OF THE LASH IN THE ARMY.

It may possibly serve to elucidate the question as to how far it may be desirable to resort to corporal punishment to instance the results of a totally different system, pursued at Chatham, at which garrison the infliction of the lash is resorted to only on the very rarest occasions. During the present year there have been certainly not more than half-a-dozen soldiers flogged at that garrison, and these only men whose ruffianly propensities rendered all other descriptions of punishment unavailing. In the last two cases of corporal punishment both the men flogged had openly refused to obey the orders of their commanding-officers when on a full parade of the troops, and had made use of the most mutinous language, when, of course, the requirements of the service rendered it necessary that a severe example should be made, one of the men receiving 50 lashes, and a long term of imprisonment, and the other 52 lashes and imprisonment. Notwithstanding that the lash is but seldom resorted to, the discipline of the troops at Chatham is, perhaps, not equalled, and certainly not excelled, by those of any other troops in England, although there are seldom less than 5,000 men belonging to various branches of the service quartered at that garrison. This result has been brought about by the prompt measures resorted to by the Major-General commanding for maintaining discipline among the troops under his command. When released from military control the conduct of the men is equally praiseworthy. Military brawls in the streets—a thing of almost nightly occurrence in many other garrison towns—are almost unknown in Chatham, strong picquets been stationed in the streets to remove any men to barracks on the slightest indication of a disturbance. In order to provide amusements for the troops, and to entice them away from the low beerhouses and dens of infamy in the town of Chatham, the Major-General has sanctioned healthy games, space in the barracks being provided for skittles, nine-pins, fives, and other amusements, while a piece of ground is appropriated entirely for the use of the soldiers on which to play at cricket. In addition to this a large room has just been appropriated at Brompton-barracks in which the men can practise single-stick, fencing, and boxing, and this is nightly resorted to by the troops at that barracks. Reading and news-rooms are also provided in the barracks for the men, who have the use of well-furnished libraries. The result of this effort is that the troops are kept from debasing pursuits, which in other garrisons lead them to desert, and commit crimes which render them amenable to courts-martial.—*The Times.*

THE CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.

The greatest anxiety appears to exist in the public mind as to the ultimate fate of Dr. Smethurst, but, of course, no determination has yet been come to upon the subject, and probably will not be for a considerable time, all that is at present known being that, the execution of the capital sentence having been respited during her Majesty's pleasure, the life of the culprit will undoubtedly be spared, and his fate is entirely in the hands of the Home Secretary, or rather of the advisers of the Crown in these matters.

It would seem that the reprieve was quite unexpected by the gaol authorities, and that the prisoner himself, although he still continued to exhibit a good deal of that confident demeanour that he has shown throughout the entire proceedings, evidently had some misgivings as to the result. It was expected by himself and those who have taken an active part in the proceedings to obtain a respite that if a reprieve was granted it would not be delayed beyond the middle of the week; and when that period passed over, and Thursday and Friday arrived and no communication was received from the Government, the hopes of the prisoner and his friends became fainter, and it was the general impression up to the afternoon of Friday that sentence would be carried out. So strong was this impression upon the minds of the officers of the prison that on Friday morning orders were given that the scaffold and the drop, and all the apparatus connected with the gallows, should be carefully examined, to see that it was in proper order to perform its dreadful task. It has not been used for several years, and the whole of the framework is kept in the entrance-lodge of the gaol, and, having lain by so long, it was thought that possibly some of the joints might not be in working order, and therefore the precaution was taken to have it examined, and this was done and a report was made to Mr. Keene, the governor of the gaol, that the scaffold would be ready if required, and all the different portions of the erection were laid ready to be put up on Monday morning.

During the early part of the week Dr. Smethurst appeared in extraordinary spirits. It has already been stated that he is watched day and night by two of the warders of the prison, who take it by turns to perform this duty. He converses with these men in the most friendly manner, and has frequently joked upon different subjects. With the chaplain, the surgeon, and every official connected with the prison he has always appeared most anxious to converse upon the subject of his alleged crime, arguing with great apparent earnestness and sincerity upon the folly of it being supposed that he should commit such a dreadful murder for the sake of obtaining a few hundred pounds, when he had an ample sufficiency for all his wants, and besides which, the deceased would have willingly given him the money if he had asked her to do so. He has all along appeared in extraordinary spirits, and it was not until the week wore away and the day fixed for the execution of the sentence became nearer and nearer that his appearance and demeanour were at all altered, and then only to a trifling extent.

The Rev. Mr. Jessopp, the chaplain of the prisoner, remained at Horsemonger-lane Gaol considerably longer than his ordinary time for attendance on Friday, in the event of any communication arriving from the Home-office, that he might make it known to the prisoner, and he left the prison under the full impression that no respite would be sent that day. Shortly afterwards, however, a messenger arrived, bearing the reprieve, which was addressed to the governor, and Mr. Keene immediately proceeded to the prisoner's cell and communicated to him the welcome intelligence, at the same time explaining to him that it was not a respite for any particular period, which would still render his ultimate fate uncertain, but that the effect of a reprieve during her Majesty's pleasure was that his life would certainly be spared. Dr. Smethurst did not betray so much emotion as might have been expected under the circumstances, but he shook hands with the governor, and in an earnest manner asserted his entire innocence of the crime for which he was condemned to die, and added, "What a dreadful thing it would have been to die an ignominious death for a crime that was never committed!"

There is very little doubt that the friends of the prisoner will exert themselves to procure a total remission of punishment, on the ground that as the Government, by refusing to allow the capital sentence to be carried out, admit that there are doubts of his guilt, the prisoner ought to have the benefit of these doubts, and be altogether discharged from punishment.

INQUESTS.—Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the house, 156, Britain-street, upon the body of a woman named Catherine Daly, aged 55 years, who died suddenly on Saturday last. From the evidence of Ann Dwyer, who resided in the above house, it appeared that the deceased was a servant out of place, and that she had lodged there for the last five weeks. On Saturday morning she complained of a pain in her stomach. Witness advised her to get medical assistance, but she declined to do so; she said, however, that she would take a little tea with ginger. Witness then proceeded to get that for her, but while doing so, she became quite weak, fainted, and expired immediately after.

Surgeon Porter was then examined, and stated that he found no mark of violence upon the body of the deceased, but that he had found a large rupture upon one side; and that, in his opinion, the woman had died from strangulated hernia. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Dr. White also held an inquest yesterday at the house No. 4, Sandwith-place, upon the body of a child named Michael Byrne, eleven months old, who was drowned in a tub of water on Saturday.

Bridget Byrne, mother of the child, being examined, stated, that about three o'clock on Saturday she prepared food for the deceased, but wanted some sugar, she then went down stairs to a woman named Mary Murphy, for the purpose of getting some, and while returning with the food so sweetened she stopped for a moment to give a couple of spoonfuls to another child whom she met. On entering her room she found her own child on its face in the tub of water which she had used in washing out the room. She then screamed for assistance, and Mrs. Murphy went up to her. The child was in the habit of crawling about the room. Mrs. Murphy was then examined, and corroborated the above statement.

Surgeon Porter stated that the child had all the appearance of having been drowned. Verdict accordingly.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Tuesday, One a.m.

TRIESTE, SEPTEMBER 5.—Advices from Corfu to the 28th ult. The Ionian Parliament is prorogued to the 10th December next.

PALERMO, AUGUST 29.—Complete tranquillity prevails throughout Sicily.

VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 5.—The Official *Weimar Zeitung*, in a leading Edition, contradicts the alarming rumours which have been current regarding the continuance of the Zurich Conferences. It hopes for a satisfactory conclusion, and considers the presence of the French troops of occupation which have been left in Italy to be of service to the interests of order.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 5.—Prince Richard Metternich arrived here this morning. To-morrow a conference is to be held at Paris, for the definite settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities.

BERNE, SEPT. 5.—Signor Mabel Rances, of Villannova, late Minister at the Court of Brazil, is appointed by the Spanish Government Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Extraordinary to the Helvetian Confederation.

FLORENCE, SEPT. 5.—Last evening a grand illumination took place throughout Tuscany. The arms of the House of Saxony were placed on the gates of Palazza Pecchia and the Palatiza Pitto amid the enthusiatic cheers of the populace. The municipal body of Florence gave a grand *fete*. A proclamation of the Government explains the words which the King of Sardinia had addressed to the Tuscan deputation. The peasantry participate in the universal joy of the people of Tuscany.

DEPUTATION FROM MILAN TO TURIN.

TURIN, SEPT. 5.—The Municipality of Milan has arrived at Turin, for the purpose of inviting the deputation from France to visit the city of Milan. The Tuscan deputation will quit Turin on Wednesday, and will proceed to Milan.

THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is of opinion that the King of Sardinia could hardly have said more to the Tuscan deputation at the present state of the Italian question, and he evidently admits the principle of annexation. The *Pays* contains a significant article in reference to the remarks of the King of Sardinia, that Europe can hardly refuse to Tuscany what it granted Greece, Belgium, and the Principalities. The *Pays* remarks what Europe did for these States was the very reverse of annexation. Europe would not have allowed Belgium to declare itself a French province like the above States. Tuscany may choose her own Government, but the semi-official *Pays* is opposed to annexation.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The anti-English article in the *Independence* is attributed to high official sources at Paris.

The Government at Bologna have abolished the Pontifical postage stamp, and substituted a fresh stamp.

THE COUNT DE FLANDERS.

The Count de Flanders, second son of the king of the Belgians, has asked in marriage the daughter of the King of Sweden.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

The wires of the Electric Telegraph throughout France, were affected by atmospheric influence on Friday, in the same way as this country.

The French newspapers connect the appearance of the aurora borealis with this phenomena.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY EVENING.—The Funds quoted same as yesterday. In share markets stagnation prevails.

FUNDS AND SHARES.—SEPT. 5.

Amberg, Northern, and Eastern Junction, 96½; Caledonians, 86½; Chester and Holyhead, 49½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72 3; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7¼; Great Northern, 102½; Great Northern A, 86 7; Great Western, 69½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½9; Leeds Northern, 44½5; London and South-Western, 92½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; Midland, 104½ 5; South-Eastern, 77½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick 88½ 90; York and North Midland, 72½; Consols have only fluctuated between sellers and buyers at 5s. 8d. all day, closing sellers. The new Indian loan has been in demand, advancing to 99½ buyers, and close 99. Share market remains inactive, with little doing, prices rather weak, but very nominal; Canadian and French without change.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPT. 5, 12.10 p.m.—The upward tendency of Rentes continues, the opening prices showing a further rise of 20 cents. 12.20 p.m.—Bourse very dull; Rentes firm at 69.15. 3.35 p.m.—Rentes close at 69.20 for both money and account, being ¼ per cent. advance on Saturday's closing prices.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Sugar—There has been a moderate business doing at previous rates. Coffee fully as dear, the demand increasing for native and plantation. Tea quiet, common congou 15d. Rice fully as high for rough and cleaned. Saltpetre—Fair business done at former rates.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 5.—Supplies of fat stock in to-day's market seasonably good. Prime beasts, sheep, and lambs, sold slowly at full rates, but inferior rather lower. Calves and pigs very dull, and rather cheaper. Beef, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 5s.; pork, 3s. to 4s. 6d. per 8lbs., &c.—Supplies—Beasts, 5,270; foreign, 168; sheep and lambs, 29,650; foreign, 8,622; calves, 218; foreign, 168; pigs, 520.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, SEPT. 5.—7 Pigs in market. Prices 37s. to 40s.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Bradford, N.; Sunderland, N.W.; Hull, S.; Goole, W.N.W.; Doncaster, W.; Newcastle, N.; Huddersfield, N.E.; Kendal, and Lancaster, S.; Manchester, N.; Sheffield, N.W., all fine. Ardrossan, N.W.; Ayr, S.E.; Glasgow, W.; Irvine, S.E.; Paisley, N.; Port Glasgow, S., all fine. Cork, dull; Waterford, W.S.W., dull; Queenstown, S., blowing strong; Limerick, W., dull, heavy; Kingstown and Bray, S.W.; Belfast, S.E., Newry, S.W.; Derry, W.; Armagh, W.; Coleraine S.W.; Enniskillen, W., all fine.

TATTERSALL'S.

Leamington Stakes.—3 to 1 against Independence, taken; 7 to 2 against Gaspard; 5 to 1 against Petra, taken; 8 to 1 against Theodore, taken.

St. Ledger.—Even Promised Land, taken; 6 to 1 against Summerside, taken; 8 to 1 against Marionette, taken; 10 to 1 against Trumpeter, taken; 20 to 1 against Colporteur, taken; 25 to 1 against Napoleon, taken; 25 to 1 against Gamester, taken; 33 to 1 against Aston, taken; 31 to 1 against Gladiolus; 12 to 1 against Scotch Lot, taken.

Arrivals at Warwick.—Charles 2nd, Theodore, Independence, Cytherus, Woman in Black, Commodore, Cheesecake, Bell, Esqueranza, King William, Duchess, Smut, Circassia, Eleanor, Ferb, Leak, Master Baggott.

SECOND EDITION.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Half-past 12 o'clock, p.m.

LATEST TELEGAMS.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S POLICY TOWARDS ENGLAND.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—The *Constitutionnel* of this morning publishes an article contradicting certain assertions contained in a letter which appeared a few days ago in the *Independence Belge*, from its correspondent, with the signature "H.," and which treated of the policy of the Emperor towards England, in connexion with the treaty of Villafranca.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

DELAY IN THE DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

Unavoidable circumstances connected with the drawing out of the certificate will prevent the great ship leaving her river moorings before Wednesday morning. It is intended to commence lowering her down at half flood-tide, so that she may reach Gravesend by midday. She will arrive at the Nore about noon on Thursday, where she will swing to adjust compass, steering for Portland on Saturday morning next.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

Yesterday the Workmens' Conference distributed a dividend. Messrs Trollopes' men, now reduced to 191 in number, received 12s. skilled, and 8s. unskilled labourers. The dividend to every society-man, of whatever class, at this moment out of work, in consequence of the turn-out, amounted to 3s. per man, altogether nearly £1300 were distributed among 7846 men, including 4889 skilled artizans, and 2957 labourers.

COMMERCIAL.

The first cargo of new currants has arrived, and is of fine quality; business has been done at 62s. to 65s. per cent. The tallow speculation, in which Russians are engaged, is still carried on with extraordinary determination. It is said to be their intention to hold through the winter 25,000 or 30,000 barrels. Yesterday the price at St. Petersburgh was equivalent to about 62 laid down here. Smith and Charles in their circular to-day stated that it is believed impossible for the Russians to keep up such prices, and parties in London were therefore selling tallow yesterday on the spot, and for the October account, at the same price, it is costing f.o.b., at Cronstadt.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

The *Daily News's* report of yesterdays corn market, is that it was very dull at a reduction of 1s. per quarter, from the rates of Monday week. The *Times* also says that yesterday there was another fall of 1s.

PARNETT CATTLE FAIR.

At Parnett Cattle Fair yesterday, a good business was done for best descriptions of grazing, notwithstanding the high prices asked.

The death of Dr. Carr, Rector of Bath, and formerly Bishop of Bombay, is announced.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

Funds very firm, and in the afternoon an upward tendency was observable. In answer to the improvement on Paris Bourse, they finally closed one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. higher than yesterday. There was again a good demand for money to-day in commercial channels, and the instances in which bills were discounted below 2½ per cent. were of an exceptional character. A further sum of 250,000*l.* in Australian gold was sent into the Bank of England, including 25,000*l.* in English sovereigns from Australia. An aggregate of 122,000*l.* in gold has been sent into the Bank since the day of last week.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds steady throughout the day, firm prices from Paris supported the market, but on the other hand the Government Broker reduced his purchases on account of savings' banks, the amount taken this morning being only 10,000*l.* instead of 15,000*l.* as heretofore. There was a fair demand for discount at the bank to-day; in the Stock Exchange the rate for loans numerous, at 2 per cent. The market for British Railways still continues to show no feature of importance. The settlement in India scrip took place to-day, and an advance has been established of three-fourth per cent. The final quotations were 2⅝ premium. The sudden rise was occasioned by the deliveries being much smaller than the dealers had anticipated; the public had also been prepared to pay up the remaining instalments, amounting to 75 per cent., the additional total written as stock in the bank-books this afternoon being more than 450,000*l.*

THIRD EDITION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

A report is current in Paris that another interview between the Emperors of Austria and France, is not probable. Much importance is attached to the mission of Prince Metternich to the Emperor Napoleon at St. Sauveur, and one of the objects of this mission is said to have been the formation of an alliance between France and Austria, and if this is settled, and Austria will make corresponding concessions, the result might be, that France and Austria would take the same view of the Eastern question, and the way paved for an arrangement.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 6.—Rear-Admiral Dewenoy had been summoned by the Emperor to St. Sauveur. He has just quitted the Imperial residence, and proceeded to Cherbourg.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCES.

ZURICH, SEPT. 6.—Austria desires a guarantee from Sardinia against all future secret intrigues in Italy, previous to making any concessions at the Conference. It is asserted that the principle object of the mission of Prince Metternich to St. Sauveur was to arrange an interview between the Emperors of France and Austria for the discussion of the difficulties the Conferences have met with; but this interview has not yet been decided on.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, SEPTEMBER 5.—The *Faederlandet*, of this day, states that Prussia and Austria have informed the Danish Government that the affairs of Holstein have been treated of by the Federal Diet. Prussia and Austria stated that this communication needed no farther reply from Denmark.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY MORNING.—The (s.s.) North American, which left Quebec on the 27th ult., passed Donaghadee this morning at 5.20, and will be due here this evening.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

Our readers hear much of the Grand Duke Constantine, but, perhaps, see little of him, and may have very ideal notions of his appearance, picturing him something as truly imperial as the late Czar, or even the present Emperor. But the Grand Duke Constantine is quite unlike the members of the Imperial family of Russia. He is much more Italian-looking than a Muscovite. He is short, and the cheek-bones are high, and prominent, but the lower part of the face falls suddenly away to a point—the general character and appearance of his countenance being more like the Duc d'Aumale than any of his own family. His Imperial Highness, too, has none of that free, gracious, and unpretending manner, so void of any appearance of condescension, which was so peculiarly the characteristic of the Emperor Nicholas when among strangers, but has a short, decisive, and even abrupt manner with him. But perhaps the smart of the Crimean war has not quite rubbed off. He speaks English perfectly, and seems anxious to make himself well acquainted with everything worth knowing in this country.—*Court Journal.*

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Even on secondary matters the Austrian Government appears to act with the utmost slowness, and there hardly passes a day that Count Collercdo does not think it necessary to send telegraphic messages, or even cabinet courtiers, to Vienna for orders. One would suppose that he arrived at Zurich without any instruction whatever. On the question of Lombardy some points are said to be settled affirmatively. For instance, whether the Lombards, who have become subjects of King Victor Emmanuel, can become Austrian subjects if they please, or whether those who remain under Austrian rule can change their nationality, and become subjects of Upper Italy? When is Austria to relieve from their oath of allegiance the Lombard soldiers who still serve in the Imperial ranks. On this point it is resolved that the said oath of allegiance shall cease to be binding so soon as all matters in debate relating to Lombardy shall have been definitively arranged. The Lombards actually employed in the civil service of Austria are at liberty to continue or retire as they may think proper or convenient.—*Times' Paris Correspondent.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.

According to existing arrangements the great ship will get under weigh on her trial trip at about six o'clock to-morrow morning, and will be towed down the river by a small fleet of tugs. She will thus be more completely under control than if dependent only on her own motive power, a state of things highly desirable, considering the difficulties of river navigation for so large a craft.

This difficulty, however, is no doubt grreatly exaggerated. We believe there are but three points in the whole length of the river, from the spot at which the vessel lies, at which anything like difficulties present themselves to the colossal ship, and with the most ordinary care they may be passed with perfect safety. The first point, after leaving the moorings at Deptford, will be at Blackwall. Here the river takes a very shard head, at the entrance to the docks. A short distance further down the river is what is called "Barking shelf," a shallow extending nearly across the river, and leaving but a very small channel of sufficient depth. At Erith there are what is called "Erith Sands," which consist of a sand-bank running across the river; but this may be passed with facility, by the exercise of due precaution. Indeed, there are numbers of timber-laden ships which draw greater depth of water than the Great Eastern, which pass up the river continually to the Commercial Docks, without making any stoppage upon these wonderful sand-banks. The mode in which the Great Eastern will be taken down the river is one which has been carefully arranged for providing against casualties which have been so liberally imagined. There will be two powerful steam tugs at the bows of the ship, and two at the stern, which will take the great ship prisoner, as it were, between them. The paddle-engines of the ship will also be gently worked, and at a given signal, to be arranged by coloured flags or otherwise, the power of the tugs will be applied starboard or larboard, fore or aft, as may be required. In case of the tide taking the bow of the ship as she is running down, the action of the attendant steamer can be regulated as may be required, and the great ship can be managed with certainty and almost mechanical precision.

On arriving at the Nore, the ship will take in a quantity of coal, and from thence steam to Portland, near Weymouth. About the 8th it is expected that she will leave Portland, on what is called her trial trip, which will last for two or three days. Returning from the trial trip, the ship will go to Holyhead, where she will remain until she sails for Portland, in the State of Maine.

ANOTHER TRADE OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.

Another of those trade outrages which have of late been so frequent in Sheffield, was perpetrated at an early hour on Saturday morning, at Boston Works, Milton-street, the property of Messrs. Bunting and Son. A fork grinder, named Thomas Rowan, who has for some time refused to join the Union connected with his trade has during the last fortnight occupied a room at these works; having left the wheel where he previously worked, from being there, as he supposed, peculiarly exposed to such outrages. Between three and four o'clock on Saturday morning, his room in the second storey was entered through the window, by means of a ladder; and the man's glazers, having been taken off the machinery, were heaped together and set on fire, some boards having been broken for the purpose. At four o'clock the ladder attracted the attention of the watchman, and led to the discovery of the fire before much damage had been done. The fire was kindled on the wooden floor of the room, instead of in the ranges and, but for its early discovery, would probably have resulted in a serious conflagration. As it was, no damage was done to the room beyond the burning of a small hole through the floor. Only a few months ago a trade outrage was committed in the very same room; powder being placed under the grinding stone, which when it exploded, seriously injured the grinder.

It is understood that the Cabinet Council so unexpectedly held on Monday, and to which Ministers were summoned by electric telegraph from the most distant parts of the country, was held to give the sanction of the Government to a determination which had been arrived, at concerning a portion, at any rate, of the Italian question, by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. It is known that Central Italy, or Upper Italy, or Lombardy, or the quondam Duchies, have had an envoy in this country for some days—busy diplomatizing of course—and that some tangible arrangement has at length been come to. Lord Palmerston left town on Sunday, and had a long conference with Lord John Russell, at Pembroke Lodge, on the subject, when the matter was settled in the form that it was submitted to the assembled Cabinet on the following day. Of course at present there is great secrecy, but that the Cabinet accepted and adopted the resolution of the two statesmen there is no doubt. The Ministers returned as suddenly to the country after the Council as they had arrived in town hastily to attend it. Three Ministers were, however, absent.—*Clare Journal.*

"The Empress Dowager of Russia," says the *Avenir* of Nice, "will arrive at this place in the beginning of October from Interlaken, where she is at present. Her Majesty has proved that, however rich sovereigns may be, they are not always disposed to submit to the extortionate demands of hotel-keepers. When her Majesty passed through Basle two years ago, the landlord of one of the hotels there charged 17,000f. for accommodating the Empress and her suite for a single night. The worthy innkeeper on learning that her Majesty was coming to Switzerland, expected a second visit, but the Empress before leaving St. Petersburgh, adopted a defensive strategy, by engaging several cooks, who go before and prepare her repasts in the towns where she intends to stop. This year, on passing through Basle, her Majesty's dinner was prepared, as usual, beforehand, and served in one of the railway refreshment rooms."

The Emiliene, of Dieppe, the last of two vessels, which left left that port this year for the Iceland cod fishery, returned three days ago with 20,000 fish. She has brought back to France the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast of Iceland.

The announcement that Balmoral will be placed in connexion with the nearest telegraph station, by means of semapheres, was premature. The correspondence for the Court at Balmoral, by London night-mail down, is sent to Coupar Angus post office, where it is stamped and arranged, and then despatched by mailgig to Balmoral. It is due there at 6.45 p.m. Letters, &c., from Balmoral, for the London night-mail, up, are sent through the same post-office.—*Court Journal.*

POTATO DISEASE.—Here and there potato disease is making way, though, we are happy to say, it is as yet, at any rate, much more partial this year than it has ever been. In Fyvie our correspondent says, "There are a few patches going fast;" and at Monymusk, on the Don, the tops are are quite decayed, in some cases, tubers, too, having been found a good deal affected.—*Banffshire Journal.*

The *Sunday Times* says that the difference between Mr. E. T. Smith and the committee of renters at Drury-lane has at length been settled by Mr. Smith agreeing to an advance of £500 a-year on his rent, which will now be £4,500.

The *Welcome Guest*, having passed into the hands of a new proprietary, will shortly be brought out in the same shape, and at the same price, as *All the Year Round*. Mr. Robert Brough will be the editor, and various good hands are mentioned as likely to be on the staff.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 6.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money and Account,	...	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	...	96⅛
NOON PRICES.		
Consols, Money,	...	95⅝ ¾
Do. Account,	...	95⅝ ¾
New Threes	...	96⅛ ¼
ONE P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money Account,	...	95½ ⅝
New Threes,	...	96⅛
2.15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money and Account,	...	95½ ⅝
New Threes,	...	96⅛
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money and Account,	...	95⅝ ¾
New Threes,	...	96½ ⅝

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 20; Great Western of Canada, 14¾ ½; London and North Western, 94¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36½; South Eastern, 77⅛; Midland Stock, 104½-5; North British, 61½; Turkish, 71¼; Consols opened 95⅝ ¾, declining to ⅝ sellers, at which they are weak. Shares opened at last night's rates. In the absence of business dealers quoted prices a share lower, but quotations very nominal. Canada and French inactive.

CORK CORN MARKET.—White wheat, 18s. to 22s. 6d.; red 17s. to 21s. oats 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET.—1sts. 107s., 2nds, 102s.; 3rds 94s.; 4ths. 85s.; 5ths. 67s. 6ths. 52s.; 2,000 in.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—(MESSRS. MORTON BROTHERS AND MADDOCKS REPORT). SEPT. 6.—A fair attendance at market to-day. Wheat in moderate demand at Friday's rates. Flour steady, but slow. Oats and meal neglected—new searce and quite as dear. No inquiry for old oats. A few sales of new realised late quotations. No change in the value of Indian corn.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 6.—Market unchanged. Sales probably 5,000 bales, or more. Imports 5,941; previously, 19,390.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT., 6—(From Bradle Sykes and Co.)—Small supply of wheat from the country chiefly new and condition soft; business rather brisker and prices fully as good as on Saturday. Scarcely any south country wheat offered, and prices firm. Foreign neglected, and holders not anxious to sell. Flour, more business doing at Saturdays prices. Grinding barley brings full prices: malting qualities enquired for. Oats quiet, holders refuse to submit to any lower prices. Peas and beans without enquiry.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Show of wheat not large, market steady at Friday's prices. Other articles dull.

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Emilia, Ibraila; Rosalie, Galatz; Resolvedo, Coreplanto; H.M.S. Gordon, Plymouth, for Halifax, loss of fore top mast and three men; Capo Diestro, Galatz; Pilot, Ibraila; Galatea, Constantinople.

BELFAST.—Arrived—Isabella Woodhouse, Odessa; Algene, for Greenock, off Belfast Lough.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Liverpool, S.W., fine; Chatham, S.W., cloudy; Dover, S.W., dull; Deal, S.W.; Gravesend, S.W., fine; Bradford, S.E.; Darlington, S.E., wet; Doncaster, W., wet; Huddersfield S., fine; Hull, S.W.; Leeds, S.W.; Sheffield, S.E.; Stockton, S.W., wet, Sunderland, S.W., wet; Wakefield, S.W., wet; Manchester, S., fine; Birmingham, N.E., fine; Wolverhampton, N., fine. Ardrossan, W., blowing strong; Dumfries, S., fine; Paisley, S.W., fine; Port-Glasgow, S.E., stormy; Stranraer, S.W., fine; Troon, S.S.W., breezy; Newtownstewart, S.W., fine. Belfast, S.S.W., fresh, fine; Derry, W. by S., fine; Newry, S.S.E., fine; Armagh, S., fine; Lurgan, S., fine; Coleraine, S. by E., fine; Enniskillen, S.W., stormy; Cork, W., fine; Queenstown, W.S.W., blowing fresh; Waterford, N.W., fine; Limerick, W.S.W., wet; Kingstown, W., strong breeze, fine; Bray, S.E., ditto.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per cent consols	...	94⅞ 95
Ditto for new account 13th October	...	95
New 3 per cent Stock	...	94⅞ ¼
Ditto for new account 13th September	...	94⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.		
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d	...	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100	...	83
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.		
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500	...	100
Bagnalstown and Wexford 5 per cent of £500	...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.		
Hibernian Bank	...	33½
National Bank	...	56¼
Royal Bank of Ireland	...	23
STEAM.		
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved	...	95½
Ditto Half Shares	...	35½
Ditto shares of 1836	...	44½ ¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	...	52½
Ditto Half Shares	...	35½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Commercial Building Co.	...	24½
Consumers' Gas Co	...	8½
National Insurance	...	34 30
Patriotic Insurance	...	6
MINES.		
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	3½
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	13
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	...	49½
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Wicklow	...	63 ½
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal	...	68½
Ditto Half Shares	...	26½
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual	...	10
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual	...	98½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ditto Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE CORPORATION.

A monthly meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday in the City Hall, at one o'clock—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

Present—Aldermen Dowling, Wilson, Hoyte, J.P., Atkinson, Kinahan, J.P.; Councillors French, Bonsall, Wharton, Plunkett, the Lord Mayor-elect, Chambers, Tracy, Casson, J.P., O'Brien (Robert), Whelan, Acheson, Tagart, Scully, Burke, Draper, Martin (Trinity Ward), (Keich, Codd, J.P., Pilkington, Ryan, M'Vey, Lalor.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) handed in a notice of motion for the next day of meeting, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report the circumstances connected with the proposed creation of a new office of deputy-governor to the Richmond Bridewell, by the Board of Superintendence; secondly, to ascertain and report on all matters connected with the increase of the chief warder's salary from £90 to £120 a year; and thirdly, to inquire and report whether the present chief warder overstepped the duties of his office since he was appointed.

On the motion of Alderman Dowling, seconded by Mr. Bonsall, Saturday, the 17th September next, was fixed to receive application for presentments for all things formally authorised to be done by the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, and by the Sessions Grand Jury of the City of Dublin, in relation to fiscal matters, rates, or cesses, within the city of Dublin; and to appoint some future day for the purpose of investigating and deciding upon same in open council; or to appoint a committee to meet and investigate and decide upon same, in order that schedules of such applications for such presentments may be lodged with the Clerk of the Crown of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Clerk of the Peace of the county of the city of Dublin, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided; and further, to do all acts which in the opinion of the Council may be necessary to carry out the objects aforementioned, and to consider and do all necessary acts upon or in relation to the aftermentioned reports and notices of motion.

Reports from Committee No. 1 were read for the first time, in reference to the taking down of two ruinous houses in Werburgh-street, Nos. 10 and 11, and also in reference to a memorial of the inhabitants of Bride-street to have portion of the street from the corner of Little Ship-street up to the Church widened, it being at present altogether too narrow for the traffic. The standing orders were suspended, in order to have the reports confirmed. A report from Committee No. 2, in reference to slaughter-house licences was also read for the first time.

A report from Committee No. 3 was submitted to the meeting for confirmation, in reference to a memorial of the citizens to have the metal bridge declared free of toll. The memorial was signed by 486 of the inhabitants. The committee reported that the bridge, and the ferries of the River Liffey, are held on a lease for a term of years, which will not expire until 1916, and that the rent paid to the Corporation is £309 4s. 7d. per annum. The committee were of opinion that the Council could not grant the prayer of the memorialists. The report was confirmed. A report of the Board of Superintendence of the City of Dublin Prisons was confirmed, approving of rules under which the "separate system" is proposed to be introduced into the Richmond Bridewell.

Mr. Tagart was of opinion there was one part of the bye-laws which required some explanation—namely, placing in separate confinement, all prisoners re-committed. It might so happen that a juvenile might be sent to prison for playing marbles, and he thought it would be very severe to place such an offender in separate confinement.

The Lord Mayor explained that the object was simply to prevent them from coming in contact with those more confirmed in crime.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) moved that the consideration of the matter should be postponed until the first November, in order to afford every member of the Council an opportunity of examining the bye-laws.

The Lord Mayor said the proposed regulation would not be at all stringent in its character, but would be a useful system of classification.

Mr. Tracy could see no objection to the postponement of the matter.

Mr. French seconded the amendment, that the consideration of the question should be postponed until the 1st of November next.

A division was taken, and the amendment was negatived. The report was accordingly confirmed.

Alderman Kinahan moved the confirmation of the report of the Council Chamber Committee, suggesting alterations in the council-room. He observed that the ventilation of the chamber was very bad, and required some improvement, and also its acoustic properties were very indifferent.

Mr. Acheson opposed the adoption of the report.

The Lord Mayor seconded its adoption.

Alderman Atkinson fully agreed with the opinion expressed by Alderman Kinahan.

Mr. Martin (Trinity Ward) supported the motion for the adoption of the report, and hoped the alteration would be made as economically as possible.

Mr. Acheson said he really had no objection to the passing of the report, if the council-chamber would be improved by the proposed alteration.

The report was accordingly adopted.

Mr. Whelan, on moving for a committee to devise the best plan for suppressing the pestiferous effluvia from the bed of the River Liffey, said it must be admitted the pestiferous effluvia arising from the bed of the River Liffey, not only is an intolerable nuisance upon the persons residing upon the lines of the quays, but also contaminates the atmosphere of the entire city. The question has frequently been before the Council, and several plans to abate the nuisance were submitted, but nothing decisive has yet been done. Doubtless Nimmo's plan for the construction of intercepting lines of sewers, parallel to the Liffey on the north and south sides of the city, would remedy the evil complained of; but the river in summer time has not a sufficient quantity of water to cover that portion of its bed, within the precincts of the city. Therefore we should take advantage of the influx of the tide for that purpose, as in Bristol, by the construction of three tide gates, seventy feet wide each, at a point westward, where the River Dodder discharges itself into the Liffey. That city (Bristol) is exactly circumstanced like Dublin, with a river from the head-land running through the town, which river is checked at that point where the quays come in connection with the channel by three tide gates of the dimensions stated, which open and shut by the action of the tide. The piers he (Mr. Whelan) proposed to construct for such gates should be sufficient to carry three swivel bridges upon, as well as for the purpose of the gates. These bridges would form a carriage way from the south to the north side of the quay, and a direct communication to the new graving dock and all that line of the quay between the tide gates and Carlisle-bridge would constitute one great floating dock for shipping, as it is in Bristol. The execution of the project should be confided to the Ballast Board, who frequently have funds available for such purposes. It appears, on one occasion, that the board had an indisposable surplus of £100,000, which the Minister of the Crown transferred to the Consolidated Fund, when the late Mr. Hume said the money should have been expended in sinking the bed of the Liffey, or in the reduction in the price of tonnage of ballast. The present board has acted on the suggestion of Mr. Hume, and has constructed a spacious graving dock, and when this project is pressed upon the Ballast Board by the force of public opinion the work will be done. There has been another scheme projected for cleansing the bed of the river by the construction of a dam, with sluice gates eastward of the King's-bridge; but care should be taken to prevent the current from sapping the foundation of the Liffey walls by placing against it a submarine pavement. With these observations he moved for a committee to report upon the question.

Mr. Tracy seconded the motion.

Mr. Tagart opposed, referring Mr. Whelan's motion to a committee. In his opinion, if it even were proper to be submitted to any board, the Ballast Board was the right one to consider it, because they derived a revenue from vessels, and were authorised by an Act of Parliament to raise rates for the purpose of improving the river, the bridges, &c. If anybody could or ought to carry out Mr. Whelan's project, it was the Ballast Board.

Mr. Martin (of Trinity Ward) said, that, as the notice of motion which he had given for that day bore upon the same subject, and had the same object in view, he thought it would be as well that his resolution and Mr. Whelan's should be amalgamated, and referred to No. 1 Committee. The resolution to which Mr. Martin referred was as follows:—

"That Committee No. 1 be requested to report to the Council upon the plan for intercepting sewers, set forth by Mr. Neville, in his report of April 3rd, 1853, to include details as to size, materials, and probable cost of these sewers; and states whether it is adviseable to devote the whole sewer rates of 1860, and some following years, to building a portion of intercepting sewer in each year until the completion of the works."

Mr. Martin, in continuation, said there was no second opinion as to the importance of the question. In fact, with the exception of the water supply, he considered the purification of the abominable Liffey as the most important question which could engage the Council's attention. He had, on the last day on which he referred to the subject, mentioned, that within the last eight years there had been £64,000 expended upon making sewers, and not £8,000 as he had been made to say; and the more sewers were made, the worse the river was becoming. This expense, too, was gradually increasing. He had long experience of the effect of the Liffey upon the public health, for he had resided on its banks for some thirty years, and he maintained that it was getting worse every year. It had been stated that the people living in its vicinity did not complain of it, but that remark could only have been made by parties who resided in the country, or at a distance from the river. Much of the sickness which prevailed along the Liffey was attributed to it and he had no hesitation in saying that the public were quite unaware of the extent to which human life was affected by the pestiferous effluvia.

Mr. Bonsall suggested that the resolutions of Mr. Whelan and Mr. Martin should be incorporated, and referred to the same committee.

Mr. French saw no objection to the course suggested.

His Lordship said that course could do no harm, and that it was the most advisable way to dispose of the question at present.

Mr. Bonsall then moved, and Mr. Lawlor seconded, that both resolutions be referred to No. 1 Committee. A vote was about to be taken when it appeared there was not a house, and Council then adjourned.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE.

The annual Conference of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held in Belfast, commencing on Tuesday, September 20. The programme is as follows:—

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1859.

Morning, 1 p.m.—Meeting of the Council. Evening—Sermons in three or four churches and chapels.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Morning, 10 a.m.—Devotional Exercises—The Bishop of Down and Connor to preside, and deliver the opening address. Three prayers, with reading of the Word of God and praise. 12.—Business, Sir C. E. Eardley to preside. 1. Prayer. 2. Appointment of Secretaries of Conference. 3. Usual resolution on the order of business. 4. Report of Council to be presented and adopted with treasurer's account. 5. Resolutions (if any) arising out of report. 6. Finance Committee of Conference to be appointed. 7. Chairman to nominate committee to prepare the names of next year's council. 8. Report on scheme for distributing Berlin address to the *Diaspora*, and calling for prayer all over the world. Resolution thereon. Evening, 6 p.m.—Soiree—Free social intercourse, with refreshments. Meeting to be concluded with short addresses, praise, and prayer. The Mayor of Belfast to preside.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Morning, 10 a.m.—Devotional Exercises—Rev. Professor Gibson to preside, and deliver a short address or exposition. Praise and prayer. Rev. Dr. Urwick to read and enforce the practical resolutions. Praise and prayer. 12.—Business.—Prayer. I. Reports or communications from foreign branches. 1. France. 2. Germany, with especial reference to the Gustavus Adolphus Society, and the Roman Catholic Priesthood. 3. Sweden. 4. Turkey. II. Proposal from Geneva to hold a Conference of Christians of all nations in that city in 1861. Resolution thereon. III. Italy; Is there any sphere of labour for the alliance, and what is it? IV. Letters of introduction to brethren going abroad.

Evening, 6 p.m.—Ireland—Prayer—Its present religious condition and prospects. Subject to be introduced in a short paper, to be prepared by Rev. G. Scott, Banagher. Questions—1. What spiritual benefit can Irish brethren confer on Britain as the result of the great revival? 2. In what way may British Christians best co-operate with their Irish brethren in promoting the advancement of evangelical truth and godliness in Ireland? 3. Can any measure be adopted by the alliance, and what, to promote the closer fellowship of Christians of all sections of the Protestant Church in Ireland? 4. Would it be possible to hold four general meetings of Protestant Christians of all denominations, convened by the Alliance in four central places in Ireland during the ensuing year, for conference and united devotion?

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Morning, 10 a.m.—Devotional Exercises—Rev. ——— to preside, and give a short address or exposition. Praise and prayer.—Rev. Dr. Blackwood to read a paper, or deliver an address on the Duty and Blessedness of obeying Christ's New Commandment for its own sake. Praise and prayer. 12.—Business.—Prayer. I. Communications respecting Oriental countries. 1. British India. 2. China, (Proposals from Denmark and America). 3. Persia. (Religious Liberty). 4. Syria. Ditto. II. Appointment of new Council. III. Concluding Resolutions. Evening, 6 p.m.—Public meeting.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

Morning, 10 a.m.—Meeting of new Council to elect officers and committee for ensuing year, and the transaction of any other necessary business.

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS' SOCIETY.

(FROM THE NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.)

The "fight of faith," in Ireland deserves to be regarded with peculiar interest. It forms a central battle-ground, and the battle can be fought in open day and before many witnesses.

Perhaps many are not aware of the stirring nature of this contest, or of its wide extent. We will try to give a short sketch of the principal work carried on in Ireland by the agency with which we are best acquainted; that of the Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics; premising that it is far from being the only, or even the earliest, agency for the dissemination of Gospel truth. For between thirty and forty years a noble work has been carried on by several highly honoured societies besides many individual agencies, in disseminating the Scriptures, especially in Irish, and teaching both young and old to read the bible in their own tongue. In this manner a way was paved, as it were, for the more direct aggression on the principles of Rome, which was to follow.

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Gradually the work spread over the north-eastern part of Ireland. Clifden, in Galway, became the centre of a wide and most remarkable field of missionary labour. Still the blessed work spread; through Mayo and Sligo on one side, towards the north on another—then in the centre of Ireland, and at last to the metropolis, where, in 1852, the first mission school was opened. A few ragged and half-savage children were gathered out of the streets into an humble temporary room; and a Sunday school opened for adults. Fifty-eight Roman Catholics were present the first day; the Gospel was simply and clearly put before them, and they joined for the first time in a prayer they could comprehend. Of this little group, the chief missionary reader in the city has, within the five following years, witnessed the death of sixteen, all of whom died steadfast in the faith, and looking only to Jesus as their refuge. Such were the first fruits of the "missions to Roman Catholics."

Let us take a glimpse of them as they now are. Beginning with Dublin: In the six years during which the work has been carried on there, a complete system of district visiting has been established; handbills and tracts, containing striking home questions, simple and clear Gospel statements, and summaries of controversial discussion, have been widely distributed; three week-day schools, including those for boys, girls, and infants, have been established; five seperate institutions, all connected with mission work, have been raised (all by private collections); five regular classes meet for religious discussion and inquiry on various evenings of the week, besides more than one night school.

This is but a small part of what has been accomplished in connection with this remarkable movement in Dublin. Few of those interested in missionary work could witness without interest the groups which every Sunday afternoon are seen moving towards a street, formerly one of the lowest and worst in the city, and still of sufficiently humble appearance towards the quiet, neat building, whose motto over the door "Search the Scriptures," points out its office. In a large, plain room within this, are assembled from three to six hundred individuals, of both sexes and all ages, from the babe of three weeks to the infirm man of eighty, all the poorest class, and, with scarce any exception, Roman Catholics. Though often full of bigotry and prejudice, they are willing to come and learn.

For the training of the young, the agency is no less wide. The visiter to the three sets of weekly schools can scarcely fail to be struck, as he passes from one neat, cheerful school-room to another, and sees the bright, happy faces of the once wretched and neglected children, and hears the touching account of little ones who have died confessing Christ to the last, or who have been the means of bringing their parents to the truth. Connected with these schools are dormitories for houseless girls and boys, industrial classes, a servants' training institution, &c., in all of which a useful secular education is combined with sound Scriptural teaching. Normal training schools for readers, masters, and mistreeses, are also added.

What are the fruits of this? Of all the multitudes who thus hear the truth, it would be impossible to follow out the history; ours is a work in which the labourer must often be content with casting his bread on the waters; but fruits, and that of the most encouraging kind, there are, and, indeed, volumes would not suffice to tell the half. And few in England or Scotland guess how the reality of those fruits is tested—under what a pressure of grinding persecution the poor Irish convert must maintain the faith. Many have actually died from the combined effects of starvation and anxiety of mind—driven from employment to employment, and from lodging to lodging, by the emissaries of the priests, till at last the wearied frame gave way. And even then, the sick bed was often no place of quiet for the exhausted sufferer. Priest and neighbours hung over him, urging by threats and entreaties to deny his faith. "Only say, Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, have mercy on me," reiterated the priest beside one of these dying converts; "Jesus have mercy on me," repeated the dying man, "Jesus is enough for me." A feeble, sickly woman, ignorant and with little power of mind or body, had a yet harder trial to bear. Her Protestant friends were excluded from her dying bed, and everything that violence, threats, and curses could do was tried by her Romanist neighbours to induce her to see a priest. "I want no priest but the Man that died for me," was her unvarying answer, and in this faith she died. In many instances death has certainly been produced or hastened by the treatment received on the sick bed. These humble martyrs are not known to the world, their annals swell no volume of martyrology; but not one of them is forgotten by Him who suffers with His people, and is afflicted in all their afflictions. Even little children have been called on to suffer for the truth.

A few proofs may be given of the marvellous advances made. In one of the principal districts of Galway, consisting of four parishes, there was twelve years ago but *one single Protestant Church*, whose attendance averaged from 20 to 40; now *two* of these four parishes contain altogether five churches and six schoolhouses licensed for worship, and numerously attended. Many of the poor converts gladly come over miles of steep and difficult roads, through mountain and morass, to hear the word on the Lord's day, which has become their chief joy. The earnest, hearty joining in singing the praises of God, the eager attendance on all means of grace in their reach, and above all, the testimony borne by the *lives* of the converts, affords cheering evidence that the seed has fallen into good ground.

The "Connemara Orphan's Nursery" is, perhaps, better known to the Christian world than any other part of the mission work, and nowhere can the excellence of the mission teaching be more fully shown forth.

The time would fail us to tell of all the parts of Ireland where this work has "taken root downwards and borne fruit upwards." And the open accessions from

Rome give but a limited idea of the number influenced by this missionary teaching. The great majority of those resolved to come out from the Romish Church emigrate, while a still greater number at home remain in an inquiring state of mind, often kept back from the dread of persecution, from openly declaring their convictions.

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The following are the probable starters for the Angleseys:—Mr. Byrne's Desmond, Mr. W. Clarke's Rustic Boy Mr. E. Clarke's ch f by Bryan O'Lynn out of Amaryillis, Mr. Courtenay's ch f by Bantam, out of Coquette, Mr. Dunne's Busy Bee, Mr. Harrison's Little Wonder, Mr. Irwin's Nightingale, Mr. G. Knox's Guiccioli, Mr. Keegan's Terror Mr. Alley's b c by Grey Plover, Mr. Quinn's ch f Mountain Dew, Mr. Wilmington's b f by Bryan O'Lynn out of All's Well.

For the Railway Stakes—Lord Howth's Tony Lumpkin, Mr. H. Coverdale's Eva, Mr. W. Byrne's Desmond, Mr. J. Willington's ch f Bryan O'Lynn dam Petticoat, Mr. M. Longford's Druid, Captain Beresford's Nuncio, Captain Beresford's Minstrel Boy, Mr. J. Brennan's Glory, Mr. I. Keegan's Terror, Mr. Irwin's Nightingale, Mr. Dunne's Busy Bee.

WEXFORD ARCHERS.

On Wednesday last, the Wexford Archers held their third and last meeting for the season at Belmont, kindly lent for the purpose by the Right Hon. Lord Donoughmore. Owing to the severity of the weather and other causes, the attendance was not as numerous as at former meetings. The shooting having terminated, the prizes were awarded as follows:—Gentlemen's Prize—Sir Thomas J. Featherston, Bart. Ladies'—1st. Miss Percival. 2d. Miss Nannie Percival. The votaries of the "light fantastic" were afforded every facility for enjoyment, and the party did not break up until an early hour the next morning. Amongst the company present were Mr. Richard Donovan, High Sheriff, and Mrs. Donovan, Sir T. Fetherston, Bart., Captain and Mrs. Richards, Mr. John George, M.P., and Mrs. George, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, Captain, Mrs. and Miss Pigott, Captain Percy Harvey and Mrs. Harvey, Miss Leigh and Miss Howlin, Mr. A. Preston and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. and the Misses Percival, Mr. and the Misses Davrolles, Mr. Edward Irvine, Mr. and the Misses Goodall, Mr. F. Leigh, Mr. John Leigh, Mr., Mrs., and Miss F. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Z. B. Cornock, Mr. and Mrs. Solly Flood, Miss Flood, Captain and Mrs. Beatty (Healthfield), Mr. C. Harvey, Mr. J. D. George, Miss Williamsdorff Richards, Mr. and Miss Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, Mr. and Miss Bradish, Miss Linden, Mr. W. C. Harvey, Miss D. Harvey, Mr. and Miss Lloyd, Mr. B. and Miss Colclough, Mr. St. George Irvine, Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. E. Flood, Mr. G. Pigott, Mr. J. Harvey, Mrs. Collier, &c., &c.

EXCURSION FROM KILLARNEY TO CORK.

On Sunday, the largest excursion of Kerrymen of which history supplieth any record took place into Cork city by an excursion train from Killarney. To estimate their numbers by the crowds that thronged the river and railway steamers and blackened the roads and quays of Queenstown, the could not be reckoned at less than two thousand; but if we take them at half that reckoning we cannot be much under or over the mark. Killarney of course did not turn them all out; many came from Tralee, and from the country districts round each, as was apparent by the rustic but graceful and modest dress of the women; and many were taken up at the intermediate stations. Time was when the appearance of such a host of Kerrymen at the gates of Cork would have turned out the citizens in arms for self-defence, but on the occasion of the present invasion, not only was the city thrown wide open to them, but all its appliances of modern civilisation, steamer, rail, &c., were placed unhesitatingly at their disposal, and they made good use of them.—*Cork Reporter.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *TIMES*.

SIR,—As the duties of my office bring me into constant communication with the labouring classes, I may perhaps be allowed to make a few observations on the subject of the recent strike. A few applications for relief have been made to me this week by bricklayers and others, and I have taken the opportunity to converse with them on their position. They have all concurred in declaring their willingness to work 10 hours a day for 10 hours' pay—that they did not desire the strike, and had no power to control it; that they wished there were no trade societies, and that they believed the secretaries and committees got most of the money. It must be admitted, also, that they concur in their determination not to sign the document, although they appear to have a very imperfect notion of what the document requires.

One case which has come before me this morning is the representative of hundreds of others. The applicant stated that he was a bricklayer, having a wife and three young children, and produced a medical certificate, significantly describing his wife as suffering from "debilitas." I give in his own words his answers to my inquiries:—"I wish," said he, "I could go to work. I didn't want the strike, and ain't a society man. I wish there wasn't no societies. Me and hundreds more would be glad to work if we could. We couldn't help the strike. It's all right men should work 10 hours a day for 10 hours' pay, and I wish I could get the chance. I have received only 13d. in a month, and I believe them that manage these societies get most of the money, and I expect some day to hear some of them has gone off to Australia, or somewhere else with it." I naturally inquired after these admissions why he did not apply at Trollope's for work. "Oh," said he, "I don't want to have nothing to do with no document. If I was to go to work there now I should be hunted out of every shop and called 'a black' when the strike is over, and shouldn't have any chance."

Shortly afterwards I visited this man's lodging. He was out, but his wife was in bed, with scarcely a rag to cover her, evidently gradually sinking from want. The room contained scarcely an article of furniture, and presented a most destitute, neglected, and dirty appearance. She said, "We are starving, sir; we have neither fire nor food." "Why, I replied, does not your husband go to work?" "What," she exclaimed, with considerable energy, "to become worse than a slave!" I asked her to explain. "Why," she said, "whenever he goes to work he will have to sign a document which says that he shall not work for anybody else, and if he left the employement he should have three months' imprisonment." The woman evidently believed that to be a faithful summary, and the man himself appeared to be equally ignorant of its purport. This ignorance I find to be general. How, then, does it happen that masters leave the document to be interpreted by the stump orators of the trade societies? Surely among them there are some sufficiently intelligent to be able to make a plain, straightforward speech. I firmly believe if those who can do so and have sufficient courage and confidence to confront clamour would call men and their wives together, and explain to them honestly and sincerely their position and view, a few days would see the end of the lock-out. The men want information, not through deputies and delegates, or even through the press, but directly, orally, face to face with their employers. If that were given in a manly, but conciliatory spirit, I believe that a fortnight hence we should hear nothing further of this disastrous strike.

A RELIEVING OFFICER.

London, Sept. 1.

OFFICERS RETIRING FROM THE INDIAN SERVICE.—Under instructions from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, officers retiring in England from the service are to be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire, or from the expiration of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furlough, whichever shall first happen. Promotions in succession to casualties by death in England shall have effect from the date of decease, or from the expiration of three years' absence from India, whichever shall happen first.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—About twelve o'clock, on Friday, a most distressing accident occurred to a young lady, daughter of Colonel Law, Lower Glanmire, County Cork; her dress having caught fire, she was so severely injured before it was extinguished that she died the same evening after much suffering. What renders the calamity more poignant is that it came in the midst of pleasure. The child—for she was but twelve or thirteen years old—was fully dressed, prepared to set out with her family and friends on a pleasure party, when the thread of her young life was suddenly snapped, in a frightful manner.

NOTICE.

I am reluctantly obliged, in consequence of advertisements continually appearing which are calculated to impress my patients and the public with the belief that I have changed my establishment from Dame-street, to give such assertion my most unqualified denial, and to assure my patients that I intend to carry on my business as usual, at 75, Dame-street (Corner of Crampton-court,) which has been occupied by my Father, successor to the late Mr. Egar, Surgeon, Dentist of Crampton-court, for many years.

JOHN EGAR,
75, DAME-STREET,
Opposite Lower Castle Yard.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET, (Brother and Successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

	£	s.	d.
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	£0	5	0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement,	0	5	0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH
FROM FIVE SHILLINGS EACH,

supplied by Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET (nine doors from Sackville-street), are incorrodible, cheapest and best, and ensure by their eminently successful and painless method the greatest comfort, perfect mastication and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible.

DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement: it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed. (Consultation free.) Stopping or Extracting a Tooth 2s. 6d.; a Single Tooth, from 5s.; a Set, from £5 5s. A perfect fit in every case. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed by Messrs. DAVIES, 22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,) nine doors from Sackville-street).

THE *UNIVERS* ON ENGLAND.

French newspaper writers must suffer some little mortification at the utter indifference with which their attacks on this country are commonly received. A manifesto in the *Moniteur*, or a semi-official article of more than usual importance, has an interest for us just so far as it is regarded as an indication of the course which the Emperor's devious path is likely to follow. But unless it partakes to some extent of the character of a State paper, a leading article in a Paris journal excites no attention here at all proportionate to the avidity with which the opinions and arguments of the English press are canvassed, perverted, and denounced by the ready writers of the Empire. If the *Times* had printed articles against France approaching in bitterness to some which have lately appeared in the *Univers* on the subject of England, all Paris would have been engaged at once in writing or reading indignant protests against English insolence; but, beyond the insertion of one or two extracts in the letter of a foreign correspondent, all the rancour of French Ultramontanism has failed to attract the smallest notice from English critics. In the main, our comparative indifference is justified by the real insignificance of that portion of the French press which is not the exponent of official views. A newspaper which is neither free nor "inspired" is nothing; and, if Frenchmen pay more regard to English criticisms than their own receive in return, they are but rendering a half-unconscious homage to the strength which the press derives from freedom, and tacitly confessing the impotence to which official regulation has reduced themselves.

But of all the French papers the *Univers*, though the most insane in its theories and the most rabid in its hatred to this country, comes nearest to the representative character which belongs more or less to all our own journals. It is the only party organ in France, or, at least, the only one which is at liberty to give free utterance to its sentiments. The tacit compact between the Empire and the Church would scarcely allow of any interference, if such were desired, with the licence of Ultramontane politics; and the articles of the *Univers* may therefore be accepted as the genuine expression of the views of the most bigoted, and not the least numerous, section of French society. The tone of the paper more resembles that of the Irish "patriot" press in 1848 than anything else which is to be found in the English language; and its prognosis of English decadence is conceived in much the same spirit as the predictions of the ex-convict, Mr. John Mitchel, who, on his promised visit to France, will find congenial minds in the directors of the *Univers*.

This is curiously exemplified by the temper in which the increase of our defensive armaments is discussed in that journal as compared with other Parisian papers. The *Moniteur* has observed a decent reserve ever since the failure of its first official intimation that for England to trust to her own arms for her safety might come to be regarded as an offence to France. The *Constitutionnel* was content with demonstrating the facility with which France could throw an irresistible army on a hostile shore, in case she were offended by attempts to put any obstacles in the way of that triumphant operation. That Perim and Antwerp are English outposts which are being fortified with a view to possible hostilities with France is the pervading impression of all the sagacious journalists of Paris; but it was reserved for the *Univers* to prove that the present activity of Portsmouth and Woolwich is designed, not for the defence of this country, but in order to deal one desperate blow at our old rivals before perfidious Albion disappears for ever from the scene. However unreasonable may be the jealousy with which English armaments are regarded in France, the official organs did not carry their protest so far as to imply that the army of the Empire was in danger from the 30,000 soldiers who constitute the movable force of England. M. Cassagnac, indeed, rather grounded his complaint on the fact that our preparations for defence were a futile and therefore impertinent demonstration, insulting to the good faith and forbearance of France. The *Univers* was more logical, and seemed to perceive that, without attributing some aggressive designs or capabilities to a neighbour, it would be difficult to assign any reason for objecting to the magnitude or the cost of his military preparations. At the same time, it would have been quite un-French, and certainly untrue, to say that England had the means of making a raid across the Channel with any rational hope of success. The explanation by which the possibility of English aggression is reconciled with the irresistible power of the army of Magenta and Solferino is extremely ingenious. Unhappy England is pictured as the genius of evil in her last agony. Abandoned by her friends, detested abroad, and divided at home, she looks to the future with despairing anxiety, and meditates some reckless blow by which to involve France and European civilisation in a common ruin with herself. The last desperate effort of a doomed nation is not to be despised even by the superior power of France; and therefore, as a measure of salutary precaution against the violence of our expiring throes, the *Univers* prescribes the following pleasant and friendly treatment to render our approaching extinction as innocuous and tranquil as possible to the rest of the world:—"Shut up the sea against her, and she will succumb; carry on against her a formidable competition and you will ruin her; keep on the ocean powerful squadrons capable of intercepting her commerce and of struggling with her fleets, and you will destroy her security. Now, without security there is no commerce. Without commerce no England. To require that Great Britain shall behold without distrust and jealousy the French flag float on every sea, and at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon formidable squadrons, is to ask more than she can give."

The advice savours a little of the policy of belling the cat, but it has, at least, this much of sound sense and method in its madness—that, if it could be followed out, the grand aspiration of the *Univers* for the extinction of England would be near its fulfilment. With the sea shut up and commerce intercepted, with French fleets capable of struggling successfully with our own, all the other pleasant consequences which are indicated would certainly be within the range of possibility; and sensible Frenchmen who are amazed at the determination of this country to maintain the predominance of her navy may learn wisdom from the frantic outcry of the *Univers*. It is quite true that to ask Great Britain to endure the equal rivalry of any foreign navy is to require more than her position enables her to give; and it may be hoped that the truth which is sufficiently obvious to commend itself to the most hostile party in a semi-hostile nation will in future be recognised more constantly than it has been by those to whom the safety of the country is entrusted. The issuing of the Commission of Inquiry into the national defences of the coast, and especially of the great naval arsenals, is a step in the right direction; and the addition of Mr. Ferguson's name to the list of professional Commissioners may be accepted at any rate as an indication that they are not to be hampered by any foregone conclusion. One thing is perfectly certain—that whatever fortifications the dockyards may require are as necessary now as they will be twenty years hence; and when the works have been once determined on, they ought to be executed promptly, instead of being spread over a long series of years, during which the unfinished lines would be scarcely better than none at all. Probably the Commissioners will limit their schemes to something considerably short of the magnificent and costly projects which some of the Peace party affect to dread. The pressing and perhaps the only need is such a system of defence as will make the sources of our naval strength safe from a sudden raid. The sole purpose of the most complete fortification is to gain time; and a position which could be held for a few weeks would protect our arsenals as effectually as if they were all converted into Sebastopols, Cronstadts, or Cherbourgs. At present, if some good authorities are to be trusted, a few hours would enable an adequate force to crush such defences as either Portsmouth or Devonport could offer. Woolwich has nothing but the ships which may chance to be in the Thames to serve for its protection, and there is probably not one of the dockyards which could hold out four-and-twenty hours against an unexpected attack. Works upon a very modest scale would suffice to remove such dangers as these, and to make the centres of our naval strength secure until a sufficient force could be brought into play for their relief.

But, while such precautions are no more than common prudence exacts, it would be the most fatal policy to suffer them in any way to supersede the fleets which always must be our best defence. The guns to which Portsmouth and Woolwich should mainly trust for defence ought to be afloat, and all that is needed in the way of land fortifications is just what may be requisite to arrest a catastrophe during the temporary absence of the covering fleet. Ramparts and ditches would be a poor substitute for first-rates and liners, and nothing that can be done on shore will diminish the necessity of keeping up an irresistible fleet of ships and an ample reserve of sailors. In the meanwhile, prudent politicians will not be heedless of the fact that, simultaneously with Imperial promises of disarmament, Louis Napoleon is actually going to strengthen his artillery, and to increase those very corps of "observation" which more especially menace England, Belgium, and Germany. Additions to the armies stationed at Lille and at Chalons will furnish an instructive and appropriate comment on the pacific professions by which, within the past week, it has been sought to amuse and deceive English public opinion.—*Saturday Review.*

THE ACTION OF FRANCE.

For some years past there has been a demand for smart writing, and caterers for the market have supplied abundance of articles, fussy, flippant, and shallow, garnished with far-fetched similes, wonderful allusions, and sesquipedalian words. Of course these traffickers upon perverted taste have not failed to make the most of every occasion for international irritation, and it certainly has not been their fault if France and England have not provided Europe with the grand pastime of a passage-at-arms. It has been all one to these politicians whether the French Emperor exhibited the good or the bad side of his character; they, in their infinite wisdom, had decided that all his desires must be vicious, and all his actions mischievous. They were as convinced that no service for humanity could be rendered by Imperial France, as the Jews were satisfied that no good could come out of Nazareth, and they devoted themselves to a reckless war of words, and maintained a pitiless pelting with pellets of abuse. When the French Government undertook to defend Sardinia against Austria, not even the journals of Francis Joseph were more ferocious in denunciation, and no slanders were too venomous to be applied to Italians who preferred a chance of liberty with French aid to the certainty of degrading slavery under Hapsburg rule. Every day the manufacturers of doleful phrophecies served up their warnings like hot rolls for breakfast; and they persevered in this preposterous process, although not a fact or an indication occurred to justify their course. When the Villafranca peace came, and disappointed many just hopes, it also showed that the everlasting alarm-bell ringers had given their energies to a foolish work, for it proved to a demonstration that Louis Napoleon was not prepared to revive schemes of conquest and devastation by which his uncle fell. Then came the question of the Duchies and Tuscany; the treaty of Villafranca did not pledge the French Government to use force in the restoration of the runaway potentates, and there was the distinct declaration of our own Ministers that they were convinced that the Emperor would neither commit such a crime himself, nor suffer the Austrian Court to enjoy the luxury of its perpetration. Still the growling and croaking went on, as if its object were to prevent England from supporting any good for Italy that happened to be associated with the Napoleonic name. Now, we have at length a semi-official declaration in the *Constitutionnel* that our Ministers were right, and the Emperor appears to have given similar assurances to the Italians themselves. Are we still to distrust these promises, and hold back? Fortunately, in spite of the dashing charges of quills and ink employed by the alarmist writers, the common sense of the country has ratified the decision of the House of Commons, and supports the Cabinet in a manly endeavour to promote a good understanding with France, and obtain for Italy all the advantages that the situation admits. Such conduct need not lead—clearly does not lead—to any neglect of defensive preparations, nor to a prudent perception of the dangers that may await the general peace.

The Pope still supplies a serious practical puzzle for Catholic and non-Catholic Europe. The old gentleman tried the reforming business himself, and could not make it answer. He came to the conclusion that a reformed Pope would be an abolished Pope, and is determined to resist, as far as he can, every effort to secularise and improve the administration of his States. The French Catholics are advanced enough to be satisfied if their Holy Father pursued his spiritual functions, dwelt in the Vatican, and assisted in the ceremonials of St. Peter; but the Austrians are not content with a religious Pope, they want a political tool, able by mismanaged temporal sovereignty to keep Italy disunited and weak. Under such circumstances, there ought to be no doubt on which side British influence should lean. The future may have questions on which England and France may find it difficult to agree, but one of the best preparations for avoiding them is to multiply the points of union and contact as much as possible, and to accept such declarations as those of the Count de Morny in a frank and liberal spirit. It is a great thing that a French Minister should, on an important public occasion, disclaim on behalf of his country all animosity on account of Waterloo, and declare that the "new generations have something else to do than to avenge the past." It is easy to cut sarcastic capers over passages of Count de Morny's speech, but surely wit might be more worthily employed, and the obviously right thing to do is, to respond to all the just and generous sentiments that it contains.

The firebrand party boasts a Royal leader, some one under the name of Duke of Coburg having issued a rantipole pamphlet, in which Russia is declared to have a fixed "policy directed against the rights, the laws, and the well-being of other States;" and that "Napoleon III. was and is, above all things, a revolutionist and a conspirator;" while "Lord Palmerston is the trusted confidant and brother conspirator of Napoleon." The writer warns Germany that if she should "sacrifice every noble feeling to purchase the peace of slavery, her devotion to peace will only make war more certain in the end." With some correction, these are no doubt the opinions of divers small potentates who have before their eyes terrible pictures of a French invasion and revolution the former only possible through their own existence, and the latter only likely to be requisite in order to coerce them into permitting Germany to unite. It might suit the interests of these Royal particles to entangle us in a French war in their behalf. They must view with dread the growth of the idea practically promulgated by France, that the settlement of 1815 is after all a waste paper business; and we confess that an excitable military empire is not a pleasant neighbour for petty sovereigns, and may well cause a flutter among the millinery of their courts. Still we do not forget that Europe and civilisation want a strong, powerful Germany; and if French yeast sets up a sufficient fermentation among our Teutonic relations it will not be the smallest service it has rendered to the age.—*The Leader.*

THE LAST DAYS OF MEXICO.

The Italian campaign of this summer has been very brilliant and very exciting, but may not, after all, materially affect the condition of Europe. We cannot tell as yet, but the general impression at present certainly seems to be that little has been really done towards effecting a satisfactory solution of the great Italian question. There is another war waged more than four thousand miles from the plains of Solferino—a petty, dastardly, ignominious, heart-sickening war, which it may be predicted with confidence will terminate in changes pregnant with results momentous to more than one division of the globe. We mean the ferocious yet contemptible struggle now subsisting in Mexico. As our readers know, this unhappy country has long reached that most hopeless stage of disorder when neither side is strong enough to obtain even a momentary success, and civil war has degenerated from an acute into a chronic disease. One party holds the capital, the other the ports; the capital is starved and ruined because it can receive nothing from the ports, and the ports because they can send nothing to the capital. Neither can put down the other, for the forces of each consist in a set of undisciplined and cowardly ragamuffins, too feeble to take any place of any strength from their antagonists, and only able to maintain their own positions because these antagonists are to the full as dastardly as themselves. The amount of control exercised by either leader over his own troops being in about an equal ratio with his ability to overcome the enemy, every petty officer or malefactor whom it may suit to call himself an officer has set up for himself, and got possession of some unhappy town or village where he plunders and harasses the inhabitants at his discretion. There is no law, order, or police; no subordination save that exerted by the strong arm; no trade or industry, hardly even any communication between place and place; no security for life or property, of which, indeed, their self-styled guardians are usually the worst enemies. Were the country left to itself, this hideous anarchy could have but one issue, the dissolution of all social ties, and a return to barbarism. It so happens, however, that Mexico borders upon one of the most powerful, prosperous, and ambitious States in the world, which is little likely to neglect the opportunity presented to her by the anarchy of her neighbour. Veiling personal ends under public pretences, the rival Mexican factions claim to be considered, the one as the champion of the Church, the other of the Democracy. It is needless to say which of these is most likely to enlist American sympathies; accordingly we find that the Washington Administration has taken a different course from all European Governments by recognising Juarez, the Democratic leader at Vera Cruz, and we are now informed that the United States Envoy, Mr. M'Lane, has concluded a most significant treaty with this personage. By the first and second articles a right of way is secured across extensive portions of the Mexican territory. By the third the Americans are allowed to erect warehouses at the termini of these routes, just as the East India Company commenced their annexations by obtaining ground on which to build factories. By the fourth it is provided that troops and munitions of war may be sent by these routes, and that military force may, if necessary, be employed for their protection. This is simply tantamount to giving the Americans a right to invade and occupy the country whenever they may find it convenient. A fifth article exempts goods landed in Sonora for American citizens in Arizona from the obligation to pay duty—a stipulation directly contrary to the engagements already contracted between the Mexican Government and its English creditors. Then follows an article guaranteeing religious freedom throughout the Republic; and finally, the equivalent for so many concessions, "a clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican Government to accept a moderate form of Protectorate at the hands of the United States"—in other words, that the United States are to undertake to establish Juarez in the Presidency, and keep him there until the Americanisation of the country shall have brought about annexation in the usual way.

It now remains to be seen whether the treaty will be ratified at Washington. Should President Buchanan reject it, we presume there will for the present be an end of the matter, but it is so fully in harmony with the general tenor of his policy, and "Mexico for the Americans!" would make so excellent a cry for the Democratic party at the forthcoming elections, that we should hardly expect him to act in this manner. The same reasons, however, which might dispose him to favour the scheme would produce the reverse effect upon his political opponents, who may not improbably be able to secure its defeat in the House of Representatives, or its postponement till it can be carried into effect by a President of their own election. Calm men even, unbiassed by the spirit of party (if, indeed, there are any such in the States), might reasonably doubt whether the advantages of the project afford a sufficient compensation for its inconveniences—the expenditure of life and money necessary to put down the civil war—the perpetual obligation to interfere in Mexican affairs—the ultimate admission to citizenship of aliens in blood, language, manners, feelings, and religion. Whether, however, the scheme be sanctioned for the present or not, it is one which must sooner or later accomplish itself. It is not in the nature of things that a weak and distracted nation, rich enough to be worth conquering, and bordering on one ambitious and powerful, should long escape the subjugation it invites. In the present instance it must be admitted that the Americans have received quite sufficient insult and provocation from the different ruffians who have at various times professed to govern Mexico, to fully justify their interference. It is no petty jealousy or unworthy repining at the aggrandisement of another State that compels us to regard this interference with considerable apprehension. We see reason to dread, though not, perhaps, absolutely to predict, serious differences with England on the Custom question, as well as the far greater evils of an augmentation of the slave power, and the deterioration of the American people by so extensive an admixture with an inferior stock. But be these perils what they may, it will be necessary to encounter them, for the absorption of such a people as the Mexicans by their neighbours is but the fulfilment of a natural law beyond the power of man to avert or modify.—*The Press.*

VISIT TO THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

This is a magnificent range of building, covered with painting throughout, and more than a thousand feet long. Several apartments branch off from this grand line, which are also very beautiful. The Stanza de' Papiri, or room of manuscripts, in particular, pleased me very much. It is covered with frescoes by Mengs, and, with a happy appropriateness, the designs, decorations, and marbles in this splendid room are all in the Egyptian style. The books in this library are not kept in shelves, as with us, but locked up in presses. By means of my friend, however, I was gratified with an examination of many rare and curious works, both in print and manuscript. I was shown a very rich collection of Oriental manuscripts, a great many old written copies and printed editions of the classics, some curiously illuminated missals, and a vast number of books and papers connected with church history and other ecclesiastical matters. I had also a glance at a very extensive collection of those works which have been condemned in the Index; and I spent nearly a quarter of an hour in curious examination of that well-known curiosity, so attractive to English visiters—Henry the Eighth's book, "De Septem Sacramentis," which he sent the Pope, as he says himself, "in testimony of his faith and friendship." Besides books, there were many other things in the library that pleased and interested me. In particular, I may mention some of the beautiful vases, and other ornaments, presented by different Sovereigns to the reigning Pope, some crosses and chalices used by the early christians, and specimens of the instruments of torture employed in their prosecution. I was also interested with a view of St. Peter's, as designed by Michael Angelo, and one of the raising of the Vatican Obelisk by Fontana. Here, also, is a fine collection of Bazantine and Mediæval Italian paintings, and a curious Russian calendar of the seventh century, in the form of a Greek cross. The celebrated frescoe, called the "Nozze Aldobrandini" is also to be seen here. The bridegroom in this composition is considered by the accurate critic. John Bell, as the *finest thing he had ever seen*. "His brown figure gives a singular appearance of hardihood, and token of having grappled with danger and felt the influence of burning suns. The limbs are drawn with inimitable skill—slender, of the finest proportions, making the just medium between strength and agility; while the low sustaining posture resting firmly on the right hand, half turning towards the bride, is wonderfully conceived. A pleasing tone of purity reins through the whole composition, in which nothing bacchanalian offends the eye or invades the chaste keeping of the scene." There is also here an interesting series of subjects from the "Odyssey," found in the ruins of a Roman house on the Esquiline, and a fine crucifix in rock crystal, with two medallions of our Lord's Passion, engraved in *intaglio*. Altogether, I must say that the hour I devoted to the library on this occasion, and many hours which I passed there afterwards, were profitably and delightfully spent. When three o'clock struck, I grumbled much at not having seen more of the Vatican, I was, however, somewhat pacified by the remark of my friend, which I believe was the only consolatory one he could have made under the circumstances. "*Ci ritorneremo*," said he, taking my arm, "*ci ritorneremo un altro giorno.*" Returning home, the conversation turned on those who have held the office of Bibliothearius in this famous library. It is usually held by one of the most learned of the cardinals, subordinate to whom are two sub-librarians and nine secretaries, distinguished for their knowledge of Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Chinese, and various other languages. Amongst the celebrated librarians of modern times were Mai and Mezzofanti, the former, from his skill and success in deciphering the "Acts of the Ancients," called the "Christopher Columbus of Libraries," and the well known as the celebrated possessor of over a hundred living languages. Holstenius, who was one of the erudite men of the seventeeth century, was librarian of the Vatican.

THE GOSPEL AMONG THE KARENS.

The religion of the Karens forms one of the most singular features of their character and history.—While civilisations have fallen into all forms of gross idolatry; while philosophers, falsely so called, have invented and discovered all sorts of anti-Christian systems, these simple tribes have preserved among themselves for hundreds of years, the knowledge of one God, and have honoured Him above all, without images, as their One Supreme Lord. They have handed down from generation to generation the most singular traditions concerning the creation, the fall of the first human pair, the deluge and the dispersion of the human race. They have described to their children how, for the sins of their fathers, God took away His sacred book from among them, and left them to fall into ignorance and suffering; and how, in His good time, He would bring among them white teachers from the West, who should restore the book again. Whence these singular traditions came none have been able to discover; but that they existed, that they prepared the minds of the people in the most wonderful manner to receive the Gospel, and that the Gospel has been accepted with avidity, are facts which lie beyond dispute. Before the emancipation of Pegu, the Karen mission had become a marked success. In all the settlements, too, great improvement was made in the habits of the people. Their villages were built in order and with care; and the straight streets, the pretty gardens, the plots of vegetables, the orchards and nurseries, and the well-tilled rice fields, bore testimony to a settled life and patient industry on the part of a people who had heretofore been most rude and wild. Large tracts of country were reclaimed from the jungles, in which roamed wild elephants and beasts of prey. The decent worship, the neat dress of the congregations, the union prevalent in the "associated" churches, and the orderly rule maintained in a church government which fell so largely on the people themselves, proved that these signs of peace and prosperity were not merely the result of outward influence, but sprang from powerful inward principle. The following admirable rules, adopted for their mutual guidance by the Tavoy churches, furnish a singular illustration of the completeness with which they sought to Christianise all the principles both of their outer and their inner life, and to remove from their midst the elements of heathenism, which had oppressed them for so many generations. Numerous Christians in this country have not learned to act upon them yet. Rules for the Tavoy Churches—"1. We will avoid that superstitious forsaking of property (such as quitting a house because a person has died in it, and a thousand things of that kind) which was practised by our ancestors, but is contrary to the Scriptures. 2. We will avoid all vain oaths, particularly such as refer to the name of God. 3. We will avoid all attempts to frighten our children into obedience by telling them what is not true (as that some fearful thing will happen to them, and a tiger will bite them, and the like); also, we will endeavour to avoid all kinds of deception and lying words. 4. We will avoid all kinds of vain and foolish songs, such as the heathen used to excite their passions. 5. We will avoid all kinds of personal contests, as wrestling, betting, and the like. 6. We will avoid all charms and amulets, and all those supposed medicines which the heathens regard as securities against superstitious ills; taitooing, and so on." The imperfect enumerations yet made of the successes of this wonderful Karen mission reckon the number of church members at the present time at fifteen or sixteen thousand; and the native Christians of all ages brought under regular instruction are more than one hundred thousand. When we remember that the first convert was baptised only thirty years ago; that seven years ago there was not a single Christian at Toungoo, now so full of converts, we stand amazed at the marvellous progress of this valuable mission, and exclaim with joy, "What hath God wrought!—*Eclectic* (for September).

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT THE KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.

A case of considerable interest to the friends of children at public schools has just occurred at the King's School at Canterbury, in reference to the introduction, by the recently-appointed head-master, the Rev. J. Mitchinson, of a system of corporal punishment, to be publicly inflicted on the boys.

The circumstances appear to be as follows:—Lieut Vousden, Q.M. of the 4th Depot Battalion, now stationed at Canterbury Barracks, some 18 months since placed his only son in the King's School, under the superintendence of the Rev. George Wallace, the then head-master of the institution. Mr. Wallace has since resigned the appointment, and the present head-master has been in charge of the school rather over a month. On Thursday, the 25th ult., Lieutenant Vousden sent a note to the Rev. J. Mitchinson, requesting that his son might leave the school at 11-30 for the day. No answer was returned; but the head-master told the youth that, as he so recently had leave, he could not allow him to go then, and the boy, imagining that he meant during the morning's duties, left school at the usual hour, and on reaching home found a message that he was to follow his father, who had gone to Canterbury races. This request he accordingly complied with. For so doing the next morning Master Vousden was called before the head-master, and in the presence of the assembled school was told that he had been guilty of a direct act of disobedience, for which he must be flogged at half-past four. This was communicated to Lieutenant Vousden by his son, and the following correspondence has ensued:

FROM LIEUTENANT VOUSDEN TO THE REV J. MITCHINSON.

"Mr. Vousden presents his compliments to the Rev. J. Mitchinson, and begs to state that his son was absent from school yesterday afternoon with his leave and approbation, and therefore requests that no punishment may be inflicted on account of such absence.

"Barracks, Canterbury, Aug. 26."

FROM THE REV. J. MITCHINSON TO LIEUTENANT VOUSDEN.

"The King's School, Aug. 26.

"My dear Sir,—Your note has caused me considerable embarrassment. I was glad to find, as I before imagined, that your son was not alone responsible for his deliberate disobedience to my orders, otherwise I should have declined to receive him any more as a pupil. I write these few lines now to state to you most distinctly that your son must either submit to the punishment I have publicly prescribed for him; or, if you object to that, that he must cease to be a pupil of the King's School from this afternoon. I must beg the favour of an immediate answer; and if I do not hear from you I have no course open to me but to inflict the punishment.—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"J. MITCHINSON."

FROM LIEUTENANT VOUSDEN TO THE REV. J. MITCHINSON.

"Barracks, Aug. 26.

"My dear Sir,—In reply to your note just received, I much regret that I cannot sanction the punishment you have thought necessary to inflict on my son, he having had my leave and approbation to be absent from school. I wrote to you in the usual manner to obtain your sanction, and I am led to believe that you only objected to his leaving the school during the morning study, without any reference to the afternoon. I venture to suggest that I was justified in looking for an answer to my request in the same manner that it was made, had you any reason to withhold your sanction to the indulgence asked for. Should you, therefore, still feel obliged to enforce the punishment, however much I regret it, I must say that you must carry out your threat, and expel the boy from the school, as I cannot sanction his being punished from no fault of his own.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"THOS. VOUSDEN."

FROM THE REV. J. MITCHINSON TO LIEUTENANT VOUSDEN.

"The King's School, Canterbury, Aug. 26.

"My dear Sir,—I was very sorry to receive your note this afternoon, as it left me no alternative but to inflict what, considered in itself, is a most disproportionate punishment to your boy's offence, but what was inevitable, or my authority was at an end. You, as an officer, will thoroughly feel this. Allow me, however, to observe that I did not, nor should I have thought of, punishing the boy for the faults of others, however great I might consider them to be. I punished him for deliberately setting at naught my distinct refusal to grant him the holiday—a refusal of which you were not even conscious (it appears) when you left word for him to follow you, or I feel quite sure the breach of discipline would never have taken place. His offence was wilful disobedience and defiance of my orders. It was a schoolboy's offence—a serious one; but one for which the cane was an ample punishment, had it not been for your, I must think, unfortunate interference with the course of my discipline. I regret that you should have thought my not replying formally to your note in any sense a discourtesy. I think, on reflection, you will see that such a course would be incompatible with the duties of a head-master. In conclusion, I am truly, genuinely sorry for the boy, who owes his punishment (a most severe one) to his friends in this case, and not to himself. I lose in him a pupil who, though troublesome enough at times and somewhat restless under authority, showed the germs of a good, open, manly disposition. Though his departure from the school is indispensable and irrevocable, I do not in any sense regard it as expulsion, nor shall I lose any opportunity of removing such an impression from others, or of preventing (if it were likely at any time) its injuring his prospects in life.—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"J. MITCHINSON."

Lieut. Vousden sent a further letter, expressing regret that Mr. Mitchinson did not answer his note, to which want of courtesy the misunderstanding was attributable, and stating that he should lay the correspondence before the Dean and Chapter. This Lieut. Vousden accordingly did, and he received the following answer:—

"The Deanery, Canterbury, Monday, Aug. 29.

"My dear Sir,—I have laid the correspondence which you sent me before my resident colleagues in the chapter, and I beg to inform you that they agree with me in thinking that Mr. Mitchinson was entirely justified in the course which he took in the matter. With regard to the publication of the correspondence, I must leave you to act as you think most desirable.—I am, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

"HENRY ALFORD,
Dean of Canterbury."

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT IN BELFAST.

The revival movement would appear to have only rightly commenced in Belfast and its vicinity. The religious feeling created by it is daily on the increase, and many who have hitherto been careless and unconcerned about anything in connection with a future state are now becoming serious, and not only so, but several of such a class of individuals are latterly being brought to repentance, and have professed conversion. Events and circumstances of a most extraordinary character are occurring every day in this town and in those adjacent to it, as well as throughout the province. Amongst these are cases of a sort of trance which have become very frequent. There is much about these which is to a great extent unaccountable, yet worthy of attention. Saturday evening last, a young woman, named Anne Devlin, residing in Hunter's Row, off Pinkerton's Row, fell off in this state at eleven o'clock, as she had previously stated she would do. There was no clock or other time-piece in the house by which she could be in anywise guided; and yet, at the hour which she had named, she fell over into a state of unconsciousness to all around, although not of inertion.—She was to all appearance quite deaf and speechless, while her countenance was lighted up with a glow of joy and radiant smiles which baffle description. Her Bible and hymn-book lay on her bed, and with her eyes perfectly closed, she turned over the leaves of these books with a rapidity which could not be approached by any one in a conscious state, and in them pointed out the most appropriate passages and hymns. As for instance she signed with her hand the crowning of the Saviour with a crown of thorns, and quick as thought she turned over the leaves of the Bible, and marked with her finger the passage—"They platted a crown of thorns, and put it about his head," &c. This and many other portions of Scripture she turned to just as she required to refer to them, although she could see nothing. She also invariably selected a hymn to suit the portion of Scripture. Before falling into this state, she stated she would recover at eleven o'clock on Sunday night. At that hour last night her poor, miserable residence was filled with all classes. At that hour she began to give signs of returning to her usual state, and at about half-past eleven she was quite restored to consciousness and the use of her speech. Before recovering, she pointed out Zech. vi. 2—8, inclusive. The reader will readily see the appropriateness of the passage by referring to "the Book." She also pointed out the hymn by Charles Wesley, beginning:—

"Glory to God, whose sovereign grace
Has animated senseless stones."

The force of these verses, and their applicability to the present revival, will at once be seen by any who will refer to the hymn. These portions of the Word of God and of the hymn-book she turned to while wholly destitute of the power or use of sight. On recovering, her first act was to pray that God might make her useful in bringing others to the Saviour, and might preserve herself from ever becoming "a castaway." This girl is in great poverty, and is an object of Christian charity.

The several meetings last Saturday were, as usual, well attended, and apparently much good was done.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

RECENT FRENCH INVENTIONS.—The world is much occupied with a newly-invented fulminating bomb, which has just been tried with great success upon the Meuse. This new machine explodes under water, and burns steadily at any depth. The Academie has been summoned to take note of the invention and report upon its value. The importance of the discovery has of course given rise to much controversy upon the subject, and the decision of the Academie is anxiously looked for. Meanwhile it is pleasant to observe that while the destructive powers are being so zealously cultivated by some, the creative arts have still their votaries, and the invention just presented to the *Societe d'Encouragement* by M. Sturm is destined to become of the utmost service to manufacturers in every branch of silk or cotton tissue. The incoherent and useless figures of the kalildoscope have at last been fixed by Mr. Sturm's invention, which hitherto has served but to amuse children an instrument of the utmost utility and importance to designers and printers of every description. The perfection to which the hitherto untamed designs of the kalcidoscope have attained by this invention is incredible, and the facility with which the same pattern is reproduced upon a various coloured ground is not the least curious part of the discovery. The delicacy of tint and pattern, and the method of fixing the design, while it can be copied by the workman, will render this new instrument a most valuable acquisition both to Manchester and Lyons. M. Sturm is an optician of Prague, to whom the French Government has just accorded letters of naturalisation as a reward for his valuable discovery. Suffering from the absence of all political news, in consequence of the absence of all politicians, we are compelled to occupy our minds with more innocent pursuits, and to examine all the inventions which seek to attract attention during this pause. The new art of "papyriography," invented by M. Muratori, is attracting great attention from the assistance it is destined to afford in making copies of works of art, which it hitherto required time and talent to accomplish. Muratori modestly declares himself less the inventor of this art, new to us, than the imitator of one Vinciolo, who flourished towards the end of the reign of Henry III. of France. By aid of this art of papyriography the most elaborate designs of embroidery and open work of bas reliefs and chiseling, however minute, can be obtained in a few moments. Vinciolo's system has been so greatly improved upon by Muratori, that every artist and designer, provided with an apparatus, may copy during his travels the various works necessary to the pursuits of his own study, whether of art or manufacture, in as short a time as it takes merely to examine them with attention.

SUICIDE THROUGH GRIEF.—An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Chelsea Workhouse, on the body of Mary Newnes, a married woman, aged thirty-two, who for the last thirteen years had been in the service of the late Dowager Countess of Norbury, and whose husband was the Countess' coachman. Since the death of her mistress, to whom the deceased was very much attached, she had been in a very desponding way, and on Tuesday last she was found suffering from the effects of some oxalic acid, from which she shortly afterwards expired. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

LETTERBREEN PETTY SESSIONS.—AUG. 27.

(Magistrate—D. H. HOLMES, Esq., R.M.)

The following cases excited considerable interest, as appeared from the unusually crowded state of the court.

SABBATH-BREAKING.

Head-Constable M'Kinley charged the Rev. Chas. Jones, of Belcoo, with violating the law, by digging potatoes in a field at Belcoo, on Sunday, the 14th of Aug., 1859, in view of the public street.

Sub-Constable John Carson, sworn and examined by Head-Constable M'Kinley—Recollects Sunday, the 14th day of this month. Was on the street of Belcoo on the morning of that day. Saw the Rev. Mr. Jones digging potatoes in a field convenient to the street. The head-constable told him he would summon him. There were two country people also present. Mr. Jones continued to dig for some time after he was spoken to by the head-constable. He then took up a basket, went to the upper end of the field, and commenced to pull peas.

Mr. Jones—I submit to the charge, and my defence is that it was a "work of necessity." I had not enough of potatoes for my dinner, and for a large number of fowl that I have.

Head-Constable M'Kinley—If an alleged work of necessity would be an apology, no one would ever be found guilty of a breach of the Sabbath.

Mr. Holmes—Do you close?

Head-Constable—As Mr. Jones has submitted I will close conditionally, if Mr. Jones ceases to address any more observations to the court. If not, I will go into other evidence and claim the right to reply.

Mr. Jones—Works of necessity were permitted in the days of the Apostles.

Head-Constable—And you, as a minister of the Gospel, quote Scripture to justify a breach of the Sabbath.

Mr. Jones—The Apostles pulled ears of corn on the Sabbath-day.

Head-Constable—They never dug potatoes to feed their hens and ducks on the Sabbath-day.

Mr. Holmes read the 7th of William III., cap. 17, which states that no labourer, artisan, &c., shall follow his trade or calling, &c., on the Lord's day. His worship regretted there were no other magistrates with him on the Bench, but, on considering the act, he was of opinion that, as the Rev. Mr. Jones was not following his trade or calling on Sunday, his digging potatoes did come under the statute, and that he, therefore, was not guilty of a breach of the Sabbath.

Head-Constable—Your worship, the stature punishes those who follow certain amusements which are not their trade or calling, and your decision is that inasmuch as Mr Jones is not a professional labourer, but a clergyman, he is not guilty of a violation of the law; so the clergy are once more above the law. The public will come to another conclusion. If the conduct of Mr. Jones on this occasion does not constitute an offence against the law, all those who have hitherto been fined for similar offences must have been unjustly treated. When country-people are summoned before the bench for working at their crops in the harvest season, they are invariably fined. However, it appears they are not clergymen.

Mr. Holmes—I think people have as good a right to dig their potatoes on Sunday as they have to carry their water; and if people have oats fit for reaping I do not see the harm in their doing so. I therefore dismiss this case without prejudice.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—MONDAY.

ASSAULT.—Mrs. Mary Godwin, otherwise "Miss Stanley," a lady forming one of the company of professionals who are in the habit of contributing to the public enjoyment, at the locality called Crampton-court saloon, appeared before the presiding magistrate to tender a complaint against one of her fellow-actresses, Mrs. Maryann Cleveland, who, it appears, assaulted her on the 25th August, by throwing a glass of ale in her face, whereby she damaged a blue silk dress, and utterly destroyed a new bonnet.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., was agent on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Geary for the defendant.

It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Godwin had some time previously entered into an engagement with Mr. Connell, the proprietor of the establishment, and that that engagement terminated a few days prior to the committal of the assault. Before leaving Dublin to fulfil a second engagement at Belfast, she called to see Mrs. Connel and her other friends at Crampton-court, in order to wish them farewell. When she went there two of the persons connected with the house, understanding she was about taking her leave, invited her to a glass of wine, and, while she was sitting in the little room off the bar, their conversation ran upon the merits of a certain Miss Lindsey, of the theatrical world, and who, it appears, was a recognised favourite amongst them all. The gentlemen made particular inquiries about her, to which Mrs. Godwin replied that "She was doing remarkably well, and, in fact, was quite a *prima donna.*" Just as she made this observation, the defendant, Mrs. Cleveland, was passing the room with a glass of ale in her hand, and, having evidently overheard the remark, asked, "Is it me you mean, madame?" Mrs. Godwin turned round and replied, "No, madam;" whereupon the defendant indignantly said, "Because, if it was, I would throw this glass of ale at you," and immediately "suiting the action to the word," she did so, thereby committing a most unprovoked assault on Mrs. Godwin.

The offence was fully proved by the several witnesses produced by the complainant's attorney. It also appeared that Mrs. Godwin was obliged to go to Belfast to fulfil her engagement there, and came up to Dublin on Sunday for the purpose of prosecuting.

The Magistrate directed the defendant to pay a nominal penalty for the assault, and £2 10s. costs, or in default to be committed for two months. The money was paid at once by Mr. Cleveland, the husband of the defendant.

BURGLARY.—William Whelan, a man of notorious character as a burglar, was brought up in the custody of Acting-Inspectors Hughes and Smollin, charged with having, on the night of the 4th inst., broken into the Roman Catholic chapel at Inchicore, for the purpose of committing a robbery. From the evidence of Mr. John M'Dermott, of Island Bridge, it appeared that on the night mentioned, he was on duty at the chapel, which was then in course of construction, and between 12 and 1 o'clock a.m., he heard a noise which attracted his attention inside the building, and, having procured a light, he went in, and found the prisoner in the porch, with two charity boxes (one of which belonged, in trust, to the Rev. Lawrence C. P. Fox), and contained 1s. 7d., and the other to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul (containing 4½d.) in his possession, and both of which were broken open. He also had in his hand an iron instrument belonging to the gardener of the ground, and which fitted exactly in the groove made for the purpose of effecting an entrance through the chapel window, the fastener of which had been started, apparently by some pressure underneath. When the prisoner saw witness he made an attempt to escape, and upon his (witness') threatening to stab him if he stirred, he said he did not much care. He had not any boots on at the time, but upon the arrival of the police a pair which were evidently his were found outside, under the window through which it is supposed he entered.

The case was sent for trial to the county commission.

CAPEL-STREET—MONDAY.

ROBBERY OF A WATCH.—A respectable-looking young man named Thomas Wilkins was brought up in custody of Police-constable William Mahony, 110 C, charged with attempting to steal a gold Geneva watch, value £8, the property of Mr. Nathan Sachs, on the arrival of the Belfast train, on the 3rd September last, at the terminus, Amiens'-street. Mr. James Sing deposed that, on the night of the 3rd September, he was on the platform of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and on the arrival of the train from Belfast he saw the prisoner attempt to steal the watch, and also a man named John M'Donnell, who was in custody, aiding and abetting him.

The prisoner Wilkins pleaded guilty, and, consenting to be summarily dealt with, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

The other prisoner was remanded.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A man named John O'Hara was fined £2, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for two months, with hard labour, for violently assaulting Police-constables 106 and 114 D, while in the execution of their duty.

COLLEGE-STREET—MONDAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Several drivers of hackney cars were summoned, at the suit of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with having maltreated and over-worked their horses on the Donnybrook Road.

Mr. Thomas J. Brady, hon. secretary, with Mr. J. W. Coffey as solicitor, appeared for the society.

The Magistrate in most of the cases, fined the parties 5s. with 5s. costs.

THE SOLDIER ON FURLOUGH.—Just watch a soldier when he gets leave, whether it is for a day or a month; as soon as he clears the barrack-gate he feels a new man, his spirits are at the highest, and resemble a school-boy just let out of school; he goes bounding forward, trying to forget all that lies behind, and it is something of this we feel under canvas; there there is not that formality, that martinetism, which can only be satisfied by what are termed orders and discipline, but which are only the remains of the soldiering times some seventy years back—those good old times when flogging, cocked hats, queues, tights, and gaiters, were what made a soldier good in quarters, and brave in the field.—"*Three Days at Woolmer,*" *in Colburn's United Service Magazine.*"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With these marvellous remedies always at hand, no sick person need despair of being perfectly cured; they act in unison on the absorbent system, giving tone and vigour to all the functions of life. Their surprising sale is proof that their virtues have not been overrated. In bad legs, scrofula, and diseases of the skin, they are wonderfully efficacious. Thousands of persons who suffered from these dreadful maladies have been completely cured after every other means had failed. There is no case, however obstinate, or of however long duration, that can ultimately resist the united action of these medicaments.

Fairs.

RATHSALLAGH FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 5TH.—As the regular day for holding this fair—viz., the 4th of September—fell on Sunday this year, it was held to-day, and was very well attended by both buyers and sellers. Being an annual fair, and the fair-green lying on the confines of the counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Kildare, it is looked forward to anxiously by the farmers of those counties, and is generally frequented by purchasers from England as well from as distant parts of this country. Business was very brisk during the early part of the day, and a good many lots changed hands at remunerative prices. Everything in good condition sold well, and notwithstanding the likelihood, of fodder being high this winter, store cattle of all sorts seem to have advanced in value. 3 year old bullocks went as high as £22 per head; a Mr. Walsh, of Newtown, near Castledermott, having obtained that price from an English purchaser, but this was the top price of the fair; from £18 to £20 was the general price. 2 year olds went from £8 to £12; yearlings from 4 guineas to £6. These prices were had only for such as were in prime condition; inferior animals were much lower. Beef, fit for market, went as high as 60s. per cwt.; second rate at about 48s. to 50s. or 53s. Milch cows, of which there were not many exhibited, sold well, from £12 to £16, or even as high as £18. The sheep fair was not as large as was expected, but all in good condition here also sold well. One lot of fat hoggets brought 51s. 6d. each. Ewes, 30s. to 38s. Inferior, 28s. to 30s. Lambs were high, from 1*l.* to 26s.

The horse fair was a large one; there were some fine young horses, which sold well. As the hunting season is now so near at hand anything very good was in request, and brought high prices; but farm horses were not in demand, although a large number was offered for sale. Store pigs brought from 1*l.* to 30s.; bonhams, 12s. to 18s. each.

GALWAY FAIR—YESTERDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Galway, Monday.

The annual fair of this town was held to-day, and was well supplied. This is generally looked upon more as a horse fair, celebrated also for its show of Connemara ponies. There were, however, very few good horses for sale to-day, owing, it is believed, to the fair of Athlone coming off on the same occasion. Family horses were put up at 16*l.*, 25*l.*, and 30*l.*; but I did not see any change owners at this price. Draught horses were in good demand, and sold at from 6*l.* to 11*l.* There was a very large supply of Connemara ponies, and averaged from 3*l.* to 8*l.*; some of a superior quality went as high as 12*l.* Black cattle were of a very inferior quality, and few, if any, were sold. Heifers, however, were well supplied, and were in good demand; three-year-olds, 7*l.* to 8*l.* 10s.; two-year-olds, 5*l.* to 8*l.*; yearlings, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 10s. A Mr. Burke, of Ballybroder, sold twenty two year old bullocks for 9*l.* 5s. each. Mr. Ganly, the auctioneer, offered £40 for a pretty bull, 17 months old. Sheep in slow request, and any that sold brought low prices. A. Mr. Browne sold 100 for 18s. each; some, I believe, went lower; but any that were in good condition brought prices as high as 42s. Lambs sold at 11s., 13s., 14s., to 26s. each. The fair of to-day was larger than any seen in Galway for some years past, still the amount of business done was far behind that of previous years—the fair of Athlone (which is held to day) intending, no doubt, to operate against ours.

THE CORN TRADE.

MARK-LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.—Nearly the whole of our leading markets held this week have been but moderately supplied with English wheat, both old and new; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy, and, in most transactions, prices have given way from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Foreign wheat has commanded very little attention, and the currencies have had a drooping tendency. The few samples of fine barley on offer have realised former terms; but inferior parcels have commanded very little attention. All other kinds of spring corn have moved off slowly at late rates. The demand for flour has ruled heavy, and inferior parcels have ruled somewhat lower. The samples of new wheat disposed of here have been in various condition. Some of them have shown signs of smut, and, on the whole, they have weighed light; nevertheless, our impression is, that the quantity of wheat grown this year is very large, certainly equal to last season, and that the quality of the crop is comparatively inferior. Reports speak indifferently of the yield and condition of spring crops, especially of barley in the best districts. Throughout the Continent wheat has met a dull sale, and prices have ruled a shade lower, although the estimate of the yield is by no means a good one. Letters from the United States inform us that a very large crop of wheat in good condition is being secured. The wheat and flour trade has, consequently, continued heavy, at further depressed rates. In Scotland wheat has moved off slowly on easier terms, and the transactions in spring corn have been on a limited scale, at previous quotations. Harvest work is progressing steadily. For the time of year the shipments to the south have been tolerably good. In most parts of Ireland the grain trade still continues heavy. Wheat and inferior oats have ruled lower in price, and there has been very little demand for other articles.—*Economist.*

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

(From the Weekly Agricultural Review.)

CONSERVATORY, GREENHOUSE, &c.—This week a remarkable change has taken place in the weather, which reminds us that it is, or will be soon, time to think of getting plants now outside again brought to their winter quarters. Preparations should be made accordingly, and the houses got in order for their reception without further delay, and the plants themselves sharply looked after, and secured from being knocked about by such squalls as we had this week. Frost may also be looked for, and if likely to be of any consequence, camellias, azaleas, or any other plants likely to suffer, should be housed at once. Orchids that have perfected their growth should be removed to where it can be thoroughly ripened by a drier and cooler atmosphere, more exposure to light, and freer ventilation.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Auriculas should be covered from heavy rains, but not otherwise, keeping them free of fly, removing all dead leaves, and watering moderately. Pinks may be planted out into good rich beds for blooming. Hollyhocks, struck early, will now require a shift into larger pots; if confined at the root, premature bloom is induced. Cuttings may still be put in. Also put in cuttings of pansies and sow seed. Budding roses may be proceeded with, and cuttings of China and others put in. If desirable to remove any evergreens to or from the pleasure-ground or shrubbery, there is no period when it can be done more successfully than during this month.

FORCING, HARDY FRUIT, AND KITCHEN GARDEN.

Vineries containing ripe fruit, particularly if the weather be at all wet, will require gentle fires to be applied to promote circulation and secure freedom from damp. Every precaution should be taken to protect the branches from the depredations of wasps, so troublesome at this time, either by preventing their ingress into the house, encasing the bunches in muslin bags, or trapping them in wide-mouthed bottles, half filled with any sweet fluid. Peach-houses should have an unlimited supply of air. If the lights have been taken off the early houses, they should be again put on if the weather is likely to continue broken, in order to prevent the inside borders from being drenched, dryness at the roots being, at this period, desirable. Gather carefully and put up any apples, pears, &c., now ripe. Keep the fruit-room cool and airy as possible. In the kitchen garden attend to previous directions. As onions will now be generally ripe and off, the ground they occupied should be at once dug and filled with borecole, or other greens, &c. Earth up celery carefully, as it is required, observing at all times when both plants and soil are dry.

THE LINEN TRADE.—The demand for browns at the country makets has been less active than usual, but in general the supply has kept pace with it. Prices somewhat in favour of buyers. A moderate request for light hand-loom linens, but no change in value. Prices of heavy linens steady; stocks rather increasing. Dyeing cloths and hollands in active request. A dull demand for printing lawns and cambric handkerchiefs, but at previous rates. Manufacturers of hand-loom brown light linens are moderately supplied with orders. Rather more doing in heavier, at firm prices. In roughs manufacturers still hold forward orders. A steady trade in finished linens, with symptoms of improvement in the home trade. The home demand for yarns is dull, but for export rather better. Stocks are within moderate compass. Several mills in Belfast remain stopped, and the workers are suffering severely.—*Banner of Ulster.*

LODGING ALLOWANCE.—A War-office Circular of the 8th July, grants 4d. a-day to Drummers on the Permanent Staff of the Disembodied Militia, to enable them to find their own lodgings. And a Circular of the 7th July, grants the same allowance to Soldiers on the Recruiting Service, that they may not be billeted.

BIRTHS.

Corry—At Bray, on the 4th, the wife of Edward S. Corry, Esq., S.I. Constabulary, of a son.

Oakes—September 2, at 4, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, the wife of Major Edward Oakes, 6th Bengal European Regiment, of a daughter.

Watson—September 3, at Kingstown, the wife of John P. Watson, Esq., of Stowlin, county Galway, of a son.

Wills—September 4, at Willsbrook, Lucan, the wife of John Forbes Wills, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Chalmers and Moir—September 1, at St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. D. Harding, Lieutenant Owan Ivan Chalmers, of the 4th Bengal European Regiment, to Emma Gordon, youngest daughter of George Gordon Moir, Esq., of 15, Chepstow-villas, West, Bayswater.

Ewart and Barber—At Berhampore, Bengal, Charles Henry Ewart, Esq., Lieutenant 5th Bengal Europeans, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, of Umballah, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Edmund Scott Barber, Esq., C.E.

Sherlock and Hornibrook—September 1, G. Kingston Sherlock, Esq., Solicitor, eldest son of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., Solicitor, of Kingston Buildings, Bandon, to Annie, only daughter of the late Samuel Hornibrook, Esq., of Cameagarra, county Cork.

DEATHS.

Ball—September 4, at 2, Wesley-place, of disease of the heart, Thomas Ball, Esq., solicitor.

Foss—August 29, at Brighton, in the 83d year of his age, deeply and deservedly lamented, Captain Christopher Foss, half-pay of the 6th Garrison Battalion, formerly Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General on the Head-quarter Staff of the Army in Ireland, and subsequently Secretary and Adjutant to the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin.

Toole—September 3, at Kingstown, Lieutenant-Colonel Toole, of Carraclone House county, Wexford, aged 69.

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